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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Provinces | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Civilian Meat Cut Oct. 1; Willkie Talks With Stalin; Dana Is Safety Chairman

The World's Day—September 24, 1942

Washington: Civilian Meat Supply Cut Oct. 1

Civilian meat supplies after Oct. 1 will be held to about 79 per cent of what they were in the fourth quarter of last year. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, making this announcement, said citizens should voluntarily limit themselves to 2½ pounds of meat a week per person.

Legislation to double the present $600,000,000 authorization for the construction of housing facilities for war workers was passed by the Senate and sent to the House. The increase would authorize the construction of 205,000 living units for migrating war workers, in addition to 70,000 dormitory units for civilian workers at Army posts, camps, and stations.

Immediate increase in tank car shipments to New England were ordered by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, to avert a "disastrous" shortage of fuel oil. Gasoline shipments to the whole Eastern Seaboard will be curtailed in favor of heating fuel for New England.

Price ceilings for greeting cards, social stationery, and about one-fourth of the printing and publishing industry were ordered by the Office of Price Administration. Exempted are newspapers, periodicals, books, sheet music, music rolls, and numerous other items. [Details: Page 7.]

The Senate unanimously approved an expenditure of up to $5,000 for an investigation of a union ban against the making of musical records and transcriptions for radio stations and "juke" boxes.

In Europe: Willkie and Stalin in Two-Hour Talk

Wendell Willkie talked for two hours with Premier Stalin in the Kremlin in Moscow, amid reports from Moscow of growing Soviet coolness towards British and American officials in the Soviet capital over the subject of opening a second front. [Page 7.]

Marshal Ion Antonescue has swept out hundreds of Rumanian office-holders after getting from the Germans a list of persons whose attitude the Nazis did not regard as sympathetic enough, according to reports reaching Ankara, Turkey.

Pierre Laval, Chief of the Vichy Government, is understood to be creating an artificial food shortage in France in order to persuade French workers to go to Germany because of supposed superiority of the food conditions there, it was reported by the British Radio.

New England: Edward Dana Heads Safety Group

Edward Dana accepted Chairmanship of a committee of Massachusetts businessmen to raise $500,000 for a campaign to promote industrial safety, especially in war plants. [Page 2.]

Threat to war production in big strike of employees of Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway was dissolved by turning over settlement of the dispute to State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration today.

Oil deliveries to New England last week were up 300 cars, but the situation is described as "disastrous" by Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator. Gasoline shipments reductd to make way for fuel oil.

One hundred and eleven enemy aliens and truckloads of contraband seized by F. B. I. agents in raids in Northern New York and Vermont. [Page 3.]

National: Kaiser Liberty Ship Built in 10 Days

Henry J. Kaiser's 10,500-ton Liberty freighter, Joseph N. Teal, slid into the Willamette River at Portland, Ore., 10 days after the keel-laying, for an all-time record. Workmen swarmed aboard in the outfitting basin to seek another record for speed in final outfitting. With steam up, the Teal lay 87 per cent complete at launching. [Details: Page 10.]

To meet military needs, Pan American Airways announced its service from Miami to the Panama Canal Zone had been doubled to provide two round-trip flights daily. P. A. A. is using 33-passenger, four-motored Boeing 307s for the daily trips across the Caribbean to Balboa. On each southbound trip a stop will be made at Camaguey, Cuba, but the northbound flights will be 1,177 miles non-stop to Miami.

Americas: West Coast Port Denied Argentina?

In Buenos Aires a Government source said Vice-Admiral Francisco Stewart, on mission in the United States, reportedly had failed to obtain permission for Argentine ships to dock at San Francisco. Argentine ships are kept out of North Atlantic waters to avoid U-boats.

In Rio de Janeiro the newspaper O Globo recommended the firing squad for the captured Italian spy ring headed by Count Edmondo di Robilant which reported movements of the Liner Queen Mary and which was blamed by the newspaper for many Brazilian ship losses.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Fight Deal 'Shocks' Stimson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, said today he was "shocked" over arrangements for the Joe Louis-Billy Conn championship prize fight and had started a personal investigation.

"I didn't know of the details until this morning," Mr. Stimson told his press conference. "I've been shocked at the situation. I am making a personal investigation which I hope to complete within 48 hours."

The War Secretary's announcement was prompted by a question whether he would comment on the proposed Oct. 12 fight at the Yankee Stadium in New York between Sergeant Louis, the heavyweight champion, and Private Conn.

When original sanction for the fight was given on Sept. 8, the War Department announcement said that the entire net proceeds would be turned over to the Army Emergency Relief Fund. The announcement said further that neither fighter nor any "private interest" would receive any return.

Change Announced

On Sept. 18, however, a change in this setup was announced by the committee of New York sports writers, named to handle fight arrangements. Under terms of this new setup, which the committee said had been approved by the War Department, it was agreed that Sergeant Louis would receive $100,951.53 to pay off obligations. Private Conn was to receive $34,500 for the same purpose.

Sergeant Louis' obligations, as announced by the sports committee, consisted of $59,805.50 to the Twentieth Century Sporting Club, of which Promoter Mike Jacobs is the head, and $41,146.03 to one of his managers, John Roxborough. Private Conn's obligation also was said to be to the Twentieth Century Sporting Club.

Both fighters' indebtedness, it was said, consisted of sums advanced at various times by Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Roxborough for personal bills.

The sports committee's announcement followed a stormy session at which it is known that some members were opposed to the plan. The committee said it had found it "impossible to conduct the fight under the original plan suggested

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Army Blamed For Confusion Over Blackout

Failure to issue clear rules of raid procedure is charged by the public safety director.

Confusion in last night's air raid blackout may be traced to the Army's failure to issue clear rules of raid procedure which were requested "for months" by civilian defense leaders, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, charged today.

Declaring he could "wait no longer," the Director issued a set of rules of his own.

Mr. Farley charged in an interview that the Army had been guilty of repeating in Massachusetts "the faults which led to America's disaster at Pearl Harbor."

The First Fighter Command said this morning, according to the Associated Press, that there was no necessity of the Bay State's blacking out last night, since the only signal given by the Army was the Blue.

In commenting on this announcement, Mr. Farley declared that, in stating that under conditions which were then thought to be an impending bombing attack, Massachusetts should not have blacked out, the Army "swung the last straw that broke the camel's back."

Two Army bombers which lost their way on a return from a routine flight caused Metropolitan Boston to black out suddenly last night in the area's first "real" air raid alarm, the Eastern Defense Command reported today.

Confusion over irregular use of air raid signals, resulting from omission of the "Yellow," or first warning, and "Red," or actual alarm, made Massachusetts' first genuine test of ARP preparedness a "spotty" one, officials admitted.

Genuineness of the alarm—or at least, necessity for its ever having taken place—came under some question in civilian defense circles as the result of these unusual circumstances:

No Cape Warning

1. Although the stray bombers were first reported between 50 and 200 miles off Cape Cod, heading toward Boston Harbor, the warning signals were flashed by the Army Information Center only to Metropolitan Boston, not to Cape Cod. The Cape did not black out at all last night.

2. The Blue signal, ordinarily employed only when planes are definitely known to be hostile, was used when the planes in question were actually unidentified.

3. According to J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, the Army Information Center repeatedly and flatly refused to explain the cause of the alarm to either the Safety Committee or the New England Regional Office of Civilian Defense. Several telephone calls were attempted, Mr. Farley disclosed, but the connection was abruptly cut each time.

4. Radio stations were not ordered to go off the air, in spite of the fact that in a real raid, radio beams would assist enemy bombers to find their target.

Spokesmen for the Eastern Defense Command, contacted in New York, said today they believed "some mistake had been made in Boston" leading to failure to alert the Cape.

Explaining the second irregularity, the Command said the Army understood the Blue might be issued while planes were still un-

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New air-raid rules of Massachusetts Safety Committee: Page 2.

Germans Pushed Back at Stalingrad; British Warn French to Quit Coast; President Faces Farm Price Revolt

Compromise prospects fade as House acts to allow labor cost in ceiling price.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—With Congress in a major revolt over the farm labor shortage, President Roosevelt today faced a history-making decision whether to circumvent the legislative branch of the Government to save the nation from a rising cost-of-living.

Prospects of a Congressional compromise satisfactory to the President were dim today after the House had voted to let the farmer include labor costs in his ceiling prices and Senate Farm Bloc leaders, intent on backing up House action, had walked out of a "harmony meeting" called by Administration leaders.

Later, after a meeting with farm organization lobbyists, the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted unanimously to stand pat behind the House bill, with its farm labor hole in price ceilings.

Court Action Possible

Possibility that the price control dispute may eventually be settled by the third branch of government—the Supreme Court—was advanced by Senator Prentiss Brown (D) of Michigan, opening debate on the bill in the Senate today. Recognizing the present impasse between the President and Congress, he declared:

"We have done our best to avoid this coming collision, but we have not succeeded."

Senator Brown voiced fear that "we will have disunity, criticism and differences between the executive and legislative branch of the Government" at a time when "we need unity above all else."

Taking the floor immediately after 13 Senate Agriculture Committee members had voted to reject an Administration-sponsored compromise in the controversy over farm parity price provisions of the anti-inflation bill, Senator Brown told his colleagues:

"I believe the Congress and the President are headed for a collision. It is entirely possible that this rupture may have to be resolved in the third branch of our Government."

Price Administration officials estimate the House amendment will increase over-all living costs in the United States at least 5 per cent and will add from $3,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 to the nation's annual food bill.

The House bill, raising the present 110 per cent of parity ceiling price for farm products to about 112 per cent, and giving the President a general directive for stabilizing wages and salaries was the lower chamber's reply to Mr. Roosevelt's Labor Day demand for cost of living stabilization.

Mr. Roosevelt's Problem

If the Senate agrees to the farm price loophole, President Roosevelt will have to decide whether to exercise his general war powers to keep prices from going higher. This will mean disregard of the Congressional mandate on farm prices.

The President has warned Congress that if it does not act by Oct. 1, he will exert executive powers to bring about farm price stabilization. He has also given a general promise that he will take action to stabilize wages, but has not detailed the method by which

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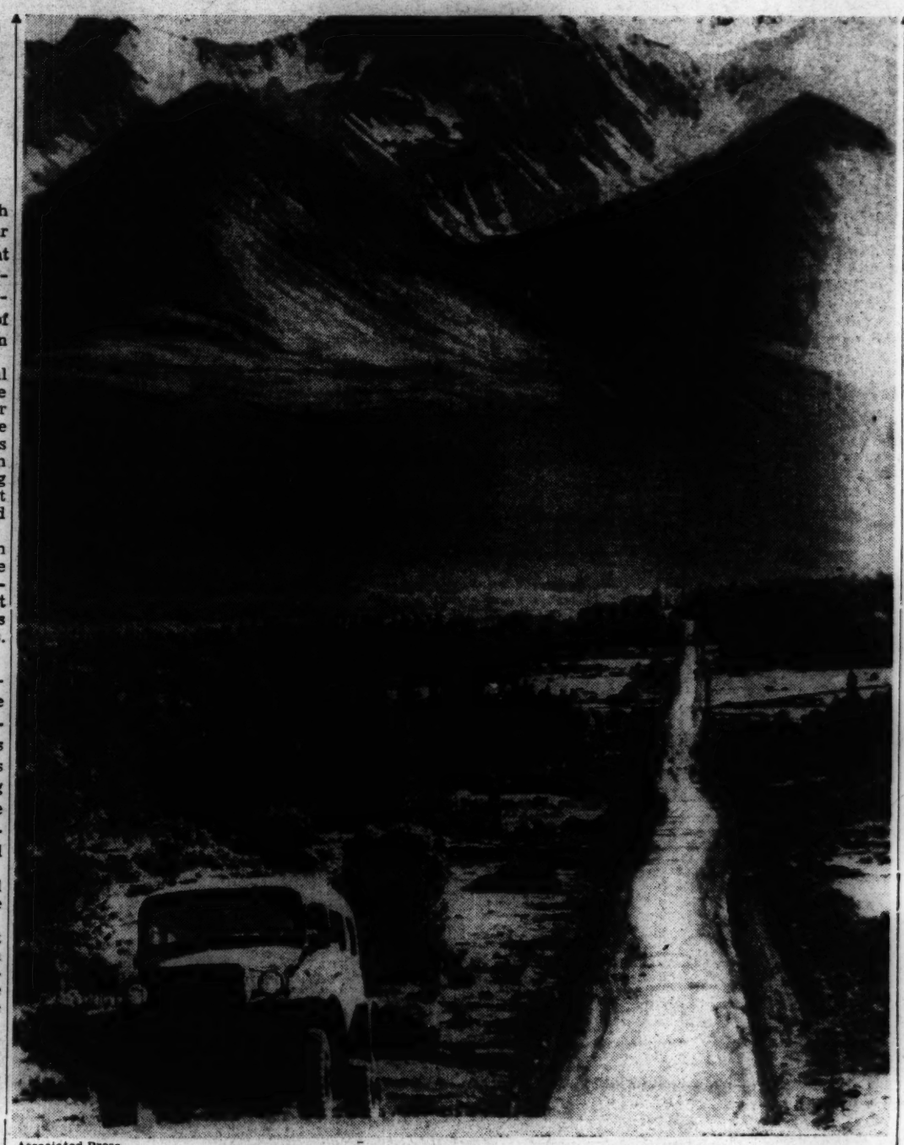

Associated Press

Alaskan Trail—1942 Army Version

Over this highway, built by United States Army engineers through the wilderness of Western Canada, now roll trucks loaded with supplies for advance bases as the new road to Alaska nears completion. Regarded as a vital link in the defense of the continent, the new highway will permit shipment of weapons and other needed supplies by land.

U. S.-Built Highway to Alaska Ready for Use About Dec. 1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Alaska Highway will be ready for use about Dec. 1, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced today, and traffic is expected to move steadily over its 1,600 miles until spring thaws make it impassable in April and May.

Not only is the highway being completed months ahead of schedule, Mr. Stimson said, but instead of the contemplated rough "pioneer" road, the "Alcan Highway as it is now being constructed by the corps of engineers is a well-graded, well-drained truck road for practically its entire length and will afford two-way traffic over many long stretches."

Muskeg Not Difficult

Mr. Stimson said that muskeg, the bog moss that was expected to give the highway an unsteady base over long stretches and provide some of the worst problems of the undertaking, had proved to be a minor consideration.

"The engineers report that the threats of muskeg proved wholly unfounded," said his announcement. "Most of it has been successfully skirted and that which was unavoidable has been overcome with corduroy roads. In one particular section of 60 miles in length, reported to consist principally of muskeg, only four miles of it were encountered."

The highway, beginning at Dawson Creek, British Columbia, runs northwest to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, and then crosses the Alaskan boundary, terminating at Fairbanks. It connects through Edmonton, Alberta, with the rail and highway systems of Southern Canada and the United States at Dawson Creek, and not only provides a motor highway to Alaska, but serves also as a feeder route for various military airfields, which previously had to depend on air transport alone for all supplies.

Military Project

Under agreement between the United States and Canada, the highway was undertaken by the Army Engineers as a military project. On Sept. 10 the War Department announced formation of the Northwest Service Command, with headquarters at Whitehorse, to handle Army highway and railroad construction and all supply services in Western Canada and Alaska. Similar to the nine Service Commands, formerly called Corps Areas, in the continental United States, the new Command is headed by Brig. Gen. James A. O'Connor, previously in charge of construction on the southern section of the highway.

Army arrangements for winter maintenance of the road include rest camps for the operators of truck convoys, barracks for engineer maintenance troops, and weather observation and telephone installations the length of the highway.

Construction began in March. Crews and equipment were transported to several locations along the route before thaws made the trails impassable, and work was started simultaneously at various points. After aerial surveys and ground reconnaissance on foot, bulldozers, tractors and other heavy equipment were put to work on the actual road building.

Nazis Move To Germanize Czech Youth

By Robert Powell
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 24—The most recent reliable reports from the Czech Protectorate prove undoubtedly that German efforts there are directed toward the uprooting of Czech national consciousness and particularly to the application of a scheme which is expected to lead to complete Germanizing of Czech youth up to 18 years of age.

The first part in this inhuman drama was concentrated upon the elimination of cultural leaders wherever the slightest pretext could be found. Examination of lists of executions show that teachers, higher civil servants, judges, politicians, and newspapermen have been the outstanding victims. Thus, of 138 persons officially admitted to have been executed between July 3 and Sept. 17 this year, 93 of them were "patriots" and members of the intellectual classes. With them removed, it is assumed that the "re-education" of Czech youth can proceed smoothly and swiftly.

Spirit Still Unbroken

The perpetrator of this work is Emanuel Moravec, Minister of Education. No better example of his outlook is necessary than that given in his speech on Sept. 13, the thirtieth anniversary of the passing of Jaroslav Vrchlicky, famous Czech poet and translator of Shakespeare. His speech was directed, it is significant to note, against Czech culture and not against Czech politics. For malice and hatred and abuse of one's own nation, few outbursts even by Hitler could equal it. Filled with rage against Czech intellectuals because they continue to support national ideas rather than yield to the Germans, Mr. Moravec declared: "Something puerile, yet very conceited and vile, exists in those circles which have taken it upon themselves to protect Czech culture . . . double-facedness, the Judas kiss, cowardice, meanness, these are qualities which Czech intelligentsia cannot eradicate."

Looking deeper, however, it is obvious that the speech betrays that German attempts to break the

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Walker Praises Mail as Morale Builder

By Everett Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Characterizing mail as "the finest morale builder in the country," Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, interviewed in Boston this morning just before he started out on an inspection tour of Army and Navy postal facilities in the First Service Command, declared that the newly inaugurated "V-Mail" for men in the armed services would mean a 35-to-1 reduction in air-mail loads.

"An air-mail sack weighs about 70 pounds," he said. "By the use of 'V-Mail' forms—a single letter sheet which may be folded, sealed, and later delivered to men in the armed services by means of photographs on microfilm—the same 70 pounds of mail can be reduced to two pounds."

Mr. Walker is in Boston as the principal speaker at the annual fall conference of supervisors of adult education and members of the National Citizenship Education group at the Hotel Statler tonight. His address, "Citizenship and War," will be radiocast over station WEEI from 8 to 8:30

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

By a Staff Photographer

Postmaster General Visits Boston

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, in Boston to speak before an adult education conference tonight, conferred today with Army, Navy, and civilian postal officials regarding the tremendously increased mail load and the difficulties presented by shifting troops and populations.

American Destroyer Jarvis and transport lost in Southwest Pacific.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

On the 31st day of Stalingrad's siege, Russian counter-attacks drove the Germans back from some of their positions to the north of the city.

The presence of a force of 200 tanks preceding one infantry attack apparently failed to breach the line of the defenders, who finally drove back the Nazi hordes.

While one of the most terrible and costly fights in history progressed, Wendell L. Willkie, conferring with Joseph Stalin at the Kremlin, subsequently reported Russia's growing disappointment that Britain and America had not opened a second front.

That some plans for a diversion to ease the pressure on Russia are in contemplation seemed hinted at by a British broadcast advising French people to evacuate coastal regions of France, since the Allies were preparing to launch an offensive without warning against Germany. At the same time, Vichy ordered its Alpes Maritime Department, the Riviera, with its good harborages at the Italian border, to be a primary war zone.

The latter order suggests a spread of war interest to the Mediterranean. Heavy Allied raids on Marshal Rommel's supply lines in Sicily Wednesday, following closely upon similar raids on his Bengasi and Barce bases in North Africa, begin to suggest that the Nazi leader has not sufficient air force to enable him to attack. This assumption seems borne out by Marshal Rommel's failure so far to open an attack.

Another sign that something is afoot in the Mediterranean is the arrival of Dr. Ante Pavlich and other Quisling leaders of Yugoslavia at Hitler's Eastern Headquarters. Yugoslavia is a vital supply link for oil from Rumania to Italy and thence to Marshal Rommel. Chetnik raids are making this supply line almost unusable.

Farther east in the Mediterranean, Russia has taken special pains to assure Bulgaria that reports of Russian bombings of points in Bulgaria are untrue. Bulgaria is one of those Balkan states that may be of considerable importance to the Allies at a later stage.

The United States Navy announced that the destroyer Jarvis had disappeared in the Southwest Pacific without leaving a trace, presumably sunk by enemy submarines or aircraft and that the auxiliary transport Little had been sunk during recent operations in the Solomons.

Otherwise at sea there are signs of increasing pressure of convoy traffic to Russia as the Germans claim to have sunk 3 destroyers, an auxiliary cruiser, 5 transports of a convoy on its way from Russia to British and American ports. Only yesterday, an Allied convoy of which the Germans claimed to have sunk 38 vessels was announced by Britain to have reached northern Russian ports "for the most part safely."

2 Warships Lost:

U. S. Destroyer Jarvis Vanishes in Pacific

The United States Navy announced today that the United States destroyer Jarvis had disappeared in the Southwest Pacific without leaving a trace, presumably sunk by enemy submarines or aircraft, and that the auxiliary transport Little had been sunk during recent operations in the Solomons.

Possible casualties on the two ships were estimated at 250 men.

The Jarvis was en route from the Solomons to a repair base when it vanished several weeks

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Pay Rise Is Expected for 1,500 Eastern Massachusetts Railway Employees

Bank Goes Hammer and Tongs Into Hub Scrap Metal Drive

The National Shawmut Bank went hammer and tongs into the scrap drive today and sent a truck around to each of its 21 branches to collect every piece of unused metal it could turn up. A week ago, branch managers had been notified to get ready for the collection. "Turn in anything not being put to a useful purpose," the order read. The main office at 40 Water Street will probably yield more than all the branches combined, officials thought this morning, and the pile already in the basement includes old bronze grilles, elevator doors, discarded lengths of pipe, cash boxes, electric lighting fixtures, and many other items. The drive was inspired by Henry J. Nichols, a vice-president of the bank.

Massachusetts' Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin yesterday gave the scrap metal drive a boost by adding to it a solid bronze plaque which has hung on his office wall since 1939. In that year the plaque was awarded by the National Safety Council to Massachusetts for having the lowest accident rate of any state in the Union. Mr. Goodwin said he now expected Massachusetts to turn in the highest tonnage of scrap metal, in proportion to population, of any state in the Union, and that he felt it only appropriate the plaque should go on the pile.

Cambridge Cannon

As scrap continued to flow into the collection centers in record quantities, the Revolutionary cannon on Cambridge Common remained in the news by reason of a letter from Henry J. Smith, chairman of the Massachusetts Salvage Committee, to Mayor John H. Corcoran of the city across the Charles. Officers of the Sons of the American Revolution and of other civic bodies had protested the scrapping of the cannon. Said Mr. Smith, "These cannon are made from cast iron and I have been asked if that material is of value. I want to assure you that it is and I think that its value can best be appraised by the fact that it brings a higher price than steel.

"We fully realize," the salvage chairman went on to say, "that there is considerable sentiment attached to these Revoluntary War cannon. At the same time, how better can the City set an example for all of its citizens who are being called upon to make sacrifices during these times than to part with these cannon which we so vitally need to provide the scrap for America's war industry."

Edward H. Kittredge, secretary of the Massachusetts Society, Sons of the Revolution, yesterday urged that the cannon be not scrapped until all other scrap had been gotten in.

Weston Record

Weston has piled up the record to end all records, with a total collection of 5,860 pounds. As for Boston, with eight of the 22 wards still to be visited, 181,600 pounds of tin cans have been picked up by the city trucks, and it is expected that the end of the week will see last month's totals at least doubled. For example, totals in the four wards collected yesterday, as compared with the totals for the same wards a month ago, were: Ward 11—14,400 and 10,875; Ward 12—16,450 and 11,200; Ward 13—13,825 and 7,380; and Ward 14—27,755 and 16,600. There is just a possibility that a follow-up collection may be made next week to get in the cans left out too late to be picked up on the first visit. Housewives are reminded that "8 o'clock in the morning is tin-can time."

Tin can collections were made today in Wards 15, 16, 17, and 18; and tomorrow Wards 19, 20, 21, and 22 will be cleaned up. Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Chelsea, Fall River, Haverhill, Hingham, Lowell, Milton, Quincy, Randolph, Revere, Somerville, and Winchester also conducted collections today.

Salvage Bin

By Monday each Ward in the City of Boston will have seven salvage bins at strategic points, into which householders can dump scrap metal, Commissioner of Public Words George G. Hyland announced yesterday. These will be a part of the Oct. 5 to 18 drive, but will not supplement the mobile collections, which will take place at the rate of five wards per day, Commissioner Hyland said.

Each bin will be six feet square and four feet deep and will be loudly labeled for what it is. There will be 154 in all.

'Wow! Who Struck That Flat Note'

"My Little Sod Home in the West" becomes more popular with the barracks trio the more they play it, but not with their bunkmates. At left: Sergeant Bill Mauldin of the 45th Division who is the author of this cartoon.

Soldier Cartoonist an Aid In Keeping Up Army Morale

Drawing funny pictures for people to chuckle over is usually considered one of the more sedentary occupations, but for Army Cartoonist Bill Mauldin of the 45th Division, it is an extremely lively assignment. In Boston yesterday, he visited The Christian Science Monitor offices to see how quiet civilian cartooning can be.

His job has meant balancing a drawing board on his knee in a rocketing assault boat while soldiers about him prepared to rush onto the beach, sketching in the cramped quarters of a tank with the crew busy about him, and lugging his drawing equipment as well as a full field pack about on war games, with the always imminent possibility of being taken prisoner by the opposing side and being retired to a station miles beyond the action. Being a prisoner has a strong attraction for a harried cartoonist, he admits, but it would mean loss of the authenticity and timeliness that his husky audience demands in his cartoons.

An impish young man with a characteristic lock of hair falling over his forehead, Sergeant Mauldin has had a voluminous lot of cartoons published in the very short time he has been drawing professionally. One of the biggest awards a cartoon of his won lately is the $200 second prize in the "Write 'Em a Letter" contest sponsored nationally by the Elks this summer.

As recently as 1938 he was a high school senior in Phoenix, Ariz. That year he took a correspondence course in art and after graduation followed it up with a year of study at the Academy of Fine Art in Chicago.

Longing for the blue skies and wide spaces of the Southwest he returned to Arizona, but his stay there was destined to be short. Four days after he joined the 45th Division of the National Guard. The 45th was inducted into the Regular Army and the trying experiences of Private Mauldin with K. P. duty and drills began. Most of his free time was spent sketching amusing scenes about the camp. When some of these came to the attention of his commanding officer, Maj. Gen. William S. Key, the General arranged that Bill have one-half day a week solely for drawing.

After two years in the Army he is a technician sergeant working in the public relations department. His cartoons appear in the Army newspaper Yank, in his camp newspaper and as weekly features in a Midwest newspaper, as well as other publications.

"Star Spangled Banter" is the catchy title which appears over nearly all his cartoons. He finds it hard, as do most of his readers, to choose his favorite. Some vote for the one picturing the four-starred general sitting in front of a circus tent and airily explaining to an aide: "I picked it up for a song after my old one blew away." Another shows a tank crew leaving their parked tank on a city street and one man asking another: "Did you get the key?" Whatever their favorites, all his readers find irresistibly funny the true situation sketched by Bill Mauldin of the dirty, pack-laden soldier leaning on the corner of a very correct hotel and requesting, "I want a bath with room."

Dana Named Head of Group For Manpower

Edward Dana, President of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, was named chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, at a luncheon meeting this noon at the Algonquin Club which was attended by representative leaders of business and industry.

The War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower has been sponsored by the National Safety Council at the request of President Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, and its purpose is to provide a fund of $5,000,000 to conduct a nation-wide safety campaign aimed at cutting the casualty and injury rate in industry.

In accepting the chairmanship of the committee, which has set a goal of $500,000 to be raised from business and industry in Massachusetts, Mr. Dana said:

"There is no question but that we in business and industry are responsible for the immediate reduction of accidents that retard production of war materials which in turn result in failure to produce the equipment necessary to protect American and Allied soldiers on the world's battlefronts.

"Massachusetts must play a particularly important part in this new nation-wide safety program, and I am confident that business and industry here will see to it that we do our part generously and well."

Mr. Dana also announced that headquarters for the Massachusetts committee had been opened at 80 Federal Street from which the state-wide campaign would be conducted.

The War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower is headed Nationally by William A. Irvin, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, and its treasurer is Thomas W. Lamont of the J. P. Morgan and Company, Inc.

Col. John Stilwell, Vice-President of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York and President of the National Safety Council, was the principal speaker at the Algonquin Club meeting where the announcement of the formation of the Massachusetts committee was made. He urged business and industrial leaders to enlist in this nation-wide movement to reduce man hours lost in industry through accidents.

Bring the Cookies For the Rookies For Oct. 6 Party

A new wartime project is being launched by the Advertising Club of Boston, Tuesday night, Oct. 6—a "Cookies for Rookies" party. It will be at the Statler Hotel ballroom at 8 p. m. and about 1,000 persons are expected to attend. This will mean at least a cookie apiece for 24,000 servicemen in near-by camps; for the admission charge is two dozen cookies.

Men as well as women are welcome to the party, according to Miss Harriet Wilinsky, the Chairman of the women's division of the Club, and there's no limit to the cookie contributions in case anyone should find that her dough made a batch of three dozen instead of two. Miss Wilinsky has not announced the names of any official as cookie counters, so this means your box will be accepted at the door that night containing the full quota. Application for tickets may be made at the Advertising Club headquarters at the Statler.

A committee will have charge of the distribution of the cookies to various servicemen's centers in Boston and vicinity, and guests at the party will be asked to sign up, guaranteeing to send a box of cookies monthly either to an individual or to the committee, to be sent to servicemen's clubs at near-by camps.

Mediating Bus-Rail Dispute Averts Serious Traffic Tieup

Possibility of an increase in pay was opened for 1,500 employees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway by last night's agreement which headed off their projected strike. Outside observers guessed today the men probably would be given some kind of a raise.

While obviously no State official could discuss the forthcoming State review of the case, the 6 per cent wage advance which the men balked at accepting is only half what the cost of living has gone up since their last raise.

The previous boost which the men got was in June of 1941. Between that time and August of this year the cost of living has climbed 11.56 per cent, it was reported by the State Division of the Necessaries of Life today.

On its past record the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has not been bound by the 15 per cent formula of the National War Labor Board. By this formula the Board tried to keep wage increases down to 15 per cent, and it was said that since Jan. 1941 arbitrations, whose decision the Eastern Massachusetts men objected to, were guided by the War Labor Board plan.

Not Bound by Board Limit

However, the State Board has ruled on wage advances in cases before it on the merits of each dispute, and without regard to the War Labor Board formula.

At any rate whatever the men get will be known on Oct. 10, when both sides are promised a decision by the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The adjustment of last night which blocked a tieup affecting 750,000 riders in 71 communities was made on the basis that the Board would review the Arbitration award which the men refused to accept.

Spokesmen for the Union and the Company met again today at the State House with Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, this time to draw up the method of procedure to carry out last night's settlement.

Production of a plan to head off this strike in so stubborn a deadlock was regarded by observers as one of the most brilliant pieces of industrial relations adjustment in recent Massachusetts history.

Earlier yesterday the situation looked like a head-on collision with no way in sight of averting a strike.

The Company was sitting tight on its insistence that the Union accept the arbitration while the Union held out as persistently for some concessions.

Several days ago the company had wired the War Labor Board asking it to step in on the dispute. When informed of this the State Board told the Company the Federal Board should stay out. The State was able to handle the controversy.

Word came back from Washington a day or so ago that the War Labor Board was willing to take over the dispute if both sides were willing.

Attempted resort to the outside agency incensed James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries. He reminded the company officials that the Governor of Massachusetts appointed two of the three trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts transportation system. He asked if the trustees, appointed by the State, did not have confidence in a Board of the State.

Way Out Is Accepted

Mr. Moriarty then suddenly evolved the solution of the deadlock. He asked the company, if it was willing to give over the dispute to the National War Labor Board, why it should not give it to the State Board.

After consideration, the company agreed. It took the Union an hour to accept, though the plan proved a wonderful out for the men. Had they got into a strike under present war conditions, the walkout probably would have backfired disastrously on the union.

The part that Governor Saltonstall took proved decisive. His appeal to the men not to strike the night they planned to go out cut off the walkout at the eleventh hour, and his labor staff then completed the job by finding a permanent way out.

State's First Real Blackout Seen as 'Spotty' by Officials

Continued from Page 1

entified if they were 10 to 15 minutes away.

Necessity for the blackout was, however, questioned earlier by spokesmen for the Army, according to the Associated Press. The spokesmen said they had expected blackouts to be ordered only on the Red, or alarm, when planes are five minutes away.

Not General

Massachusetts practice in blacking out on the Blue is not general, but is being tried here in anticipation of possible changes in the country in ARP practice, civilian defense officials said.

They pointed out that it would do little good to begin blacking out, in case of a real raid, when planes were only five minutes away.

Aaron Davis, Director of Region 7 — Cape Cod — confirmed this morning the fact that the Cape had received no air-raid signals last night.

Officials of both the State Committee and Region 5, Metropolitan Boston, said it was "very peculiar" that if eastern Massachusetts were in real danger, the Cape had not been ordered to join in the alert.

They said that the Cape lights reaching out in a giant arm to sea would be a "perfect beacon" to real bombers headed for the Bay State.

The Fore River Shipyard in Quincy said it had not received orders to join the blackout. Some other defense plants covered their lights.

In an actual raid, the public has been taught by civilian defense officials to expect this series of signals:

Signal	Meaning
Yellow	Unidentified planes detected
Blue	Planes known to be enemy
Red	Enemy planes five minutes away
White	All clear

Recent procedure in Massachusetts has been:

On the Yellow (in a test, this signal is called the Green 1), air raid sirens have sounded in special code a mobilization signal, which meant nothing more than that A. R. P. workers should report to their posts.

On the Blue (Green 2), when occurring at night, street lights have been extinguished and the blackout begun. The public must extinguish lights at the sound of the air-raid alarm (the Red), or the extinguishment of street lights, which ever occurs first.

On the Red (Green 3), sirens are sounded in the constant, whining note so familiar to everyone. This alarm is distinguished from the mobilization call by the fact that it is not interrupted by pauses. On this signal, the blackout must be complete.

On the White (Green 4), conditions are restored as they were before the Yellow.

This schedule was not followed last night.

Yellow Signal Omitted

The Eastern Defense Command, with headquarters in New York, said the Boston Information Center had sent out the BLUE at 9:10 p. m.

The Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety reported it had received the Blue from the Information Center at 9:30.

Whichever time was correct, one thing was clear: that the Yellow Signal had been omitted.

Following receipt of the blue warning, Region V, including Boston and the 40 cities and towns neighboring, were notified, and at varying times between 9:30 and 9:51 sirens were sounded to call wardens on the job.

The mobilization signal is ordinarily sounded on the Yellow, but since there was no Yellow, it had to be given on the Blue, officials explained.

In Quincy, the mobilization signal sounded at 9:36. In Boston it was delayed until 9:51. John J. Walsh, Director of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, did not explain the 21-minute delay between 9:30 and 9:51 except to say that during that period the operations room was being manned and the report center alerted.

Planes Identified Friendly

When the sirens sounded at 9:51, many persons thought that this was the Red signal. The misunderstanding was reported in print in morning newspapers. Actually, Mr. Walsh said, the Red was not received.

The Eastern Defense Command confirmed the fact that no Red signal was sent out. It was omitted because planes were identified as friendly, spokesmen said, declining to make clear exactly when such identification occurred.

The all-clear sounded at 10:08, according to the Defense Command.

Middle East Called Place To Attack Axis

"The strategic importance of the Middle East for the United Nations to prosecute a successful campaign against the Axis powers in this gigantic global war has become definitely vital and dominantly essential to win," Aram K. Zelveian, staff speaker of the United Nations Committee, declared.

In a speech given before Constitutional Lodge in Cambridge last night Mr. Zelveian, a former intelligence officer and interpreter for the British Army in Turkey, said the Middle East is the only bridge left out of the grips of the Axis which links the three continents and two main oceans.

"This is the overland channel which will be used eventually by the United Nations for a second front rather than trying to open a second front in Europe with a tremendous loss of lives and material," he declared.

"It is safe to say that Germany with all its victories in Europe and with her vast expansion in the European continent will be confined to destruction sooner or later in her continental confinement unless she can secure a free sea lane. For Germany as a land power to secure and to maintain a free sea lane for survival the Middle East is the most vital and essential land to control; therefore the entire German war strategy in occupying the Balkans and her desperate attack on Russia clearly indicates her designs for the Middle East.

"The German Middle Eastern designs go back nearly 40 years ago when the Kaiser purchased the Berlin-Bagdad railway line construction form the Sultan of Turkey, thus placing her in a strategic position on the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean and on the back door of India. This war will not reach its climax until Turkey and Spain actively join the war, or are forced to join, on one side or the other."

Walker Praises 'Morale' Mail

Continued from Page 1

p. m., and is a part of a national campaign to bring the country's 5,000,000 non-citizens to naturalization classes. Massachusetts, with about 350,000 non-citizens, is rated as the fourth largest in its class in the country.

Tour of District

The Postmaster General, accompanied by Chief Postal Inspector K. P. Aldrich and Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy, made a tour of the Greater Boston Postal District, conferring not only with civilian postal authorities, but also with Army and Navy officials connected with the postal branch of the armed services. Representatives from Camp Edwards and Fort Devens were present.

"Never in our history have our armed forces been so widely distributed," said Mr. Walker. Add to this the increased number of Navy bases, Army camps not only here but abroad, and the Fleet Post Office, and you will have some inkling of the added difficulties the Post Office Department is facing.

"Then, too, there is a tremendous shifting of civilian population, due largely to war-production work in large centers. This shifting of population, together with the constant moving of the men in service, adds a great responsibility to the postal authorities. We are trying our best to cope with a very difficult situation."

Questioned as to the possibility of wage increases for postal employees, Mr. Walker said that a bill now before Congress, which he feels confident will be passed, provides for increased wages to take care of the rising cost of living.

Wage Bill's Status

"There hasn't been a great deal of opposition to the bill," he said, adding that the post office men haven't received a direct increase in wages for approximately 17 years. "There have been some compensations in the way of shorter hours, time off, and extra pay for overtime, but no general increase," he said. "The present bill contemplates an increase of 15 per cent."

Declaring that the draft had taken about 5 per cent of the postal employees, with more to follow, Mr. Walker said that eventually the Department would have to hire women to carry mail. "Of course, the Department has many women in clerical positions, and our regulations make it possible to transfer them to other branches of the service. During the last world war, women carriers served in Detroit, Akron, Cleveland, Washington, and other cities," he added.

The Postmaster General also stated that plans are under way to call back men who have been retired from service, if they are physically fit. "There has been a vast increase in the volume of mail, and we shall do everything possible in our power to take care of the load," he declared.

Mr. Walker and several postal officials will meet with Mayor Maurice J. Tobin at the Hotel Statler late this afternoon, after which the Postmaster General will attend the National Citizenship dinner, which opens a three-day conference on adult education at the Statler.

New Bay State Raid Signals

Declaring that it had "repeatedly and positively" been proved that present Army rules requiring a blackout on the Red air-raid signal were impossible of safe application, J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety today issued a revised set of instructions.

The rules will apply in the Bay State unless countermanded by the Army, he said.

The rules are:

(1) An audible signal will be sounded on the yellow. This signal will be a series of three short blasts and one long blast, repeated for four minutes.

On this signal, all warning and report centers will be manned and the A. R. P. forces mobilized. Traffic and all public and other activities will continue.

(2) On the blue signal, all street lights controlled through central stations will be turned out. Private lights will also be blacked out as soon as possible. Traffic will continue under dimmed headlights.

If for any reason the yellow signal is not received, the same audible signal as for the yellow will be sounded on the blue.

(3) On the red signal, the audible air raid alarm already in force (a series of short blasts) will be given, to continue for three minutes.

All traffic except emergency vehicles will stop, draw to the side of or off the road and extinguish lights. All persons on the street should go under cover and stay there until the "All Clear."

If for any reason either the yellow or the blue signal is not given, the audible air raid alarm signal will be sounded on the red and all the things to be done upon the blue and red signals will be done as rapidly as possible.

(4) After any alarm by audible signal, the "All Clear" (a long blast) will be sounded for at least two minutes.

Greek Famine Told by Envoy

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 24 (AP)—Andre Michalopoulos, Minister of Information of the Greek Government-in-Exile, declared today that "in the Athens area alone, over 100,000 people have died of famine during the last 12 months.

Beginning a two-day Maine visit, the official told an interviewer that his Government had arranged with the United States, Great Britain, and Canada for shipments of wheat to Greece through the International Red Cross "and the wheat is now reaching the sufferers for whom it is intended."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Slightly cooler tonight; moderate to fresh winds.

Maine: Scattered showers north and east portion early tonight, little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Scattered showers in extreme north portion early tonight, little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Slightly cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:06 p. m.; height 10.7 feet. Friday, 12:39 a. m.; height 10.6 feet. Light all vehicles Thursday by 7:00 p. m.

Dealers to Register Fuel Oil

Rules for dealer registration in the new fuel-oil-coupon rationing plan will be presented tomorrow morning at a conference between managers and representatives of all major oil companies and Kenneth B. Backman, Regional Administrator of the Office of Price Administration.

Discussing it in advance, Administrator Backman said the registration would be similar to that in the permanent rationing of gasoline in that dealers must file inventory statements. All dealers, primary and secondary, in all grades of fuel oil will be required to register with local war price and rationing boards, on a date set by the Regional OPA, giving capacity and inventories of storage tanks according to types of oil on hand as of midnight Sept. 30.

Mr. Backman advised all dealers to prepare as soon as possible the following:

(1) A complete list of customers; (2) the amount and kind of oil sold them, and (3) the total amount purchased by the customer for the year ending May 31, 1942.

It was emphasized by the OPA this morning that every dealer, even including peddlers and owners of hardware and general stores selling kerosene or fuel oil in small quantities must register.

After registration and subsequent approval by the local board, a dealer will receive a certificate of registration and sufficient application forms for distribution to his customers on the basis of one application form for each customer's fuel oil use.

Women Drivers For Milk Routes Urged on Board

Use of women to operate milk delivery routes was foreseen today as a means of alleviating the growing labor shortage by speakers at a public hearing held by the State Milk Control Board in Ford Hall.

John A. Fellers, Lexington milk dealer, said he already has two women doing fine work for him on his farm. He added "it is perfectly possible for girls and young women to run milk routes. It is the only way out of the present labor situation."

He predicted widespread employment of women on milk routes in another year.

One of the proposals being considered by the milk control board was a suggestion to prohibit delivery of milk before 7 a. m. This proposal brought a strong protest from milk dealers.

Maine Towns Beat Cocktail Lounges

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 24 (AP)—Ballot inspections today indicated no change in the "dry" vote apparently registered by Scarboro and Gardiner in the Sept. 14 Maine State general election on the liquor referendum question of whether operation of hotel cocktail lounges should be permitted in those municipalities.

The inspections, Secretary of State Harold I. Goss said, showed the vote was: Scarboro, 226 "dry" and 219 "wet;" Gardiner, 725 "dry" and 693 "wet."

Mr. Goss said no requests had been received for an official recount of those ballots.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Dutch Little Masters" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum Staff. Open with out charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 4

First Indictments On 'Gas' Rations

In the first Federal indictments in Massachusetts for violation of the revised gasoline rationing regulations, the Federal Grand Jury today indicted two Southbridge youths. Twelve public indictments covering various other offenses were returned to Judge George C. Sweeney in United States District Court.

The youths are George Joseph Beaudett and Fred J. Rossman. Three indictments were issued against Mr. Beaudett, charging violation of rationing regulations, unlawful consumption of 12 gallons of gasoline paid in exchange for three coupons not issued legally, using the name of another in procuring a supplemental gasoline rationing book, and receiving unlawfully from Mr. Rossman a "C" rationing book.

The grand jury charged Mr. Rossman with aidig and abetting Mr. Beaudett, the misuse of ration coupons, and, in a separate indictment, with the alleged theft of six gasoline ration books.

Hyde Park, Dedham Protest Gas Rates

Sharp protests against a $20,000 a year increase in the rate of the Dedham and Hyde Park Gaslight Company was voiced today at a public hearing held by the State Public Utilities Commission.

Residents of Hyde Park and Dedham complained that the proposed increase would place additional burdens upon domestic gas users.

Representatives John T. Pawden (D) and Michael Paul Feeney (D) of Boston and Louis Weinstein, Assistant Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston, also fought against the increase.

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F. B. I. Agents Arrest 111 Enemy Aliens in Vermont and Northern New York

Oil Delivery to N. E. Showed Slight Jump in the Past Week

Petroleum flowed into New England last week from the Middle West to the tune of 300 more tank cars than the previous week, according to figures compiled weekly by L. M. Ross, District Manager of the Association of American Railroads. This stops a steady downward trend in tank car arrivals over a period of some five weeks, and reflects the concerted effort to divert tank car facilities to the Eastern Seaboard.

Whether it is more than a drop in the bucket of New England's massive fuel oil problem remains to be seen. Washington characterized the fuel oil situation as "disastrous" yesterday as the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator ordered gasoline shipments to the East to be cut sharply and fuel oil deliveries increased. Nine major oil companies were ordered to take these emergency measures by Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Co-ordinator, whose office forecast that New England would begin to "feel the pinch" of the lowered gasoline shipments in about two weeks.

There is enough gasoline in storage here now, it is believed, to last for the two weeks. Whether the OPC orders to oil concerns will continue for any appreciable length of time was not announced, nor was it specified exactly what reductions and increases were desired.

10,000 Cars a Week

As has been reported before, 10,000 tank cars a week are needed to maintain a proper inventory of petroleum products in this area. Mr. Davies predicted that at the present rate of delivery there will not be a drop of oil in New England after Feb. 1, which is likely to be the coldest month of the season here.

Conversion to coal from oil as fuel was urged afresh today as Mrs. Robert Homans, director of the women's division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, declared that housewives should consider it their patriotic duty to see to it that the "house engineer, wherever possible, uses coal or wood for the home fires."

Simultaneously the New England Council today declared that 50 per cent more industrial conversions ought to be made. In a statement sent to more than 200 industrial and commercial organizations, the Council said, "We have been given information and data from responsible sources, both official and industrial, indicating conclusively that the situation regarding fuel oil supplies is becoming increasingly critical as the winter season approaches.

"Many conversions have been made, but it is necessary that they be increased by at least 50 per cent. It is essential that each and every manufacturer located in this area make conversion from the consumption of fuel oil to coal, wherever practicable, and secure for immediately delivery a minimum of four months' supply of coal, to assure continued operation of his plant throughout the winter months.

Conversion Expensive

"We fully realize that conversion of oil-burning equipment is usually inconvenient and often expensive. However, it is nowhere near as inconvenient or expensive as shutdowns for lack of fuel.

"Doubtless your organization has already lent its co-operation in furthering the conversion program. The purpose of this letter is to request that you go one step further, and again bring the subject to the immediate attention of your members, with all the urgency you can give it."

The Council's Liquid and Solid Fuel Committee at the same time urged New Englanders to chop wood. "Every stick of hard wood burned in a furnace of stove this winter," they declared in a published statement issued by J. C. Richdale and R. C. Bowditch, chairmen, "will be a direct contribution toward the solution of New England's critical fuel situation."

"If every consumer of coal or oil in Massachusetts alone," the statement continued, "saved one ton of coal or its equivalent in oil, nearly 14 per cent of the consumption of coal or oil would be saved."

It pointed out that one cord of hard wood has the heating value of one ton of coal or 200 gallons (about five barrels) of fuel oil. Referring to the labor shortage in wood cutting, which it said was due partly to ceiling prices on cut wood, the statement called for "a display of Yankee ingenuity in tackling a problem of importance both to individuals and to the community as a whole. Any able-bodied man," it said, "can take his axe to the woods, but even more can be accomplished if the old New England custom is put into effect of banding together and organizing wood-chopping parties."

One New England village, according to the statement, has done this, with the result that 78 of its 80 families intend to burn wood exclusively this winter, and the necessary wood has already been cut.

Wide World

What, No Gas . . . Why Not Try Steam?

Mechanic of the American Steam Automobile Company in Newton, Mass., is shown here changing over the gasoline engine in an automobile to a steam-driven plant which fits on the rear of the car. The company which has been manufacturing steam plants for 10 years, says car will travel one mile on a pound and a half of coal, operating on about 600 pounds of steam pressure, with no gears to operate and pulls up hills with the greatest of ease. Steam plant can burn fuel oil. One catch is that the person who can have one of these steam conversions must have a particularly high priority rating, since numerous pumps and valves necessary to steam operation come under wartime priority regulations.

WPB Questions and Answers Clarify Conversion Problems

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Homeowners faced with the problem of converting fuel oil burners to coal were furnished this question-and-answer summary by the War Production Board today, covering questions frequently asked:

Q. I want to convert my oil burner, but my oil dealer tells me that I won't be able to get any coal either. Is this so?

A. We would advise you to get in touch with various coal dealers and see if you can get coal. We have been assured that coal will be available.

Q. Can I convert my oil burner to gas?

A. No. The sale of gas burning equipment is restricted by a WPB order (L-79) to orders carrying priority ratings.

Q. Where can I get a set of grates?

A. Get in touch with your local plumbing or heating dealer or contractor.

Q. I have ordered a set of grates from my plumber, but he tells me that he cannot get them unless I file papers and get a priority rating. Do I need a priority rating?

A. No priority rating is needed to obtain grates. A distributor, jobber, or wholesaler may purchase grates, stoker bars, fire doors, for conversion without a priority rating. In turn, these may be sold to home and building owners, and to plumbing or oil dealers without any rating.

Q. I have a rating on a stoker application, but my supplier tells me that the manufacturer refuses to ship the stoker unless he gets a higher rating. What should I do?

A. The rating which you received gives you a place on the manufacturer's shipping schedule. It may be that you will have to wait some time for the equipment, but the manufacturer has to fill your order after filling other orders with higher ratings, provided he has the material to build it.

Q. I want to buy some fireplace grates, and burn coal in my fireplace. Can I get these?

A. If you can find someone who has this equipment, you may buy it.

Q. I have an oil-burner type boiler which cannot be converted through the use of grates. Can I buy a new boiler that will burn coal, and have it installed?

A. No. A new boiler cannot be sold except to defense manufacturing plants and others having priority ratings. Persons who have boilers that can't be converted should take steps to conserve fuel oil by insulation.

Q. My oil burner is old, and very inefficient. Can I buy a new oil burner, and thus save oil,

A. No, the sale of new oil burners is restricted to rated orders. Furthermore, in many States a WPB order (L-56) prohibits the sale of oil to new equipment.

Q. I have two heating boilers. One of these is fired with oil and the other, fired with coal, is used only in severe weather. Can I get oil and continue to heat my building as I have in the past?

A. In most states, delivery of fuel oil is prohibited under order L-56 to anyone who has standby equipment unless that equipment is being used to its maximum capacity. This would mean that you would have to reverse your old procedure and use the coal-fired boiler for as much of the season as you possibly could. In that case, you would be entitled to receive some oil to supplement your coal-fired boiler in severe weather.

Q. What States are affected by this order?

A. Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia, and Washington and Oregon.

As announced last week, fuel oil is to be rationed in the following States for heating purposes:

Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wisconsin. In addition, fuel oil will be rationed in the District of Columbia.

Q. My oil burner is so installed that I get my domestic hot water supply from it. If I convert to coal, what can I do about this?

A. This matter should be taken up with your local plumber or heating contractor. It may be that by converting you will not get as much hot water. However, you will be assured of an adequate supply of heat, which is more important.

Q. My heating man tells me that if I convert to coal, my boiler will not be large enough. Can I put in an extra section?

A. No, not without a preference rating. It should be realized, however, that the entire capacity of a boiler is used only during the most severe weather, and that most of the time, the boiler will be large enough.

Q. How can a conversion job be financed?

A. Conversion jobs have been removed from the credit-time restrictions of the Federal Reserve Board. Owners now can apply to a local bank and arrange to finance the cost of the conversion.

Child Problem Growing In Connecticut

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—The children, say the social workers, are the ones who suffer when industry booms. Everybody has a job and pay envelopes are fat. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase and there are problems of child care and social adjustment which demand "immediate" attention, it was reported this week at the annual conference of Connecticut social workers.

War problems of many kinds, including the handling of evacuees and the housing and feeding of bombed-out families, were considered by the social workers, in their first wartime session, but these are theoretical. The problem of war workers' children is being met by social workers daily.

Houses are crowded. Families live together without sufficient space. In many homes both parents are working and the children are left without supervision for hours. Many children are starting to work at a very early age and earning wages which they do not know how to spend wisely.

In Hartford during 1941 juvenile delinquency cases nearly doubled. Runaways and reports of missing children more than doubled.

Social agencies, said the social workers could not handle the problem alone. Concerted community effort, in which parents, labor unions, schools and employers joined, is needed, they declared.

Politics

The state political campaign reached the speech-making stage this week, with candidates nominated, headquarters opened, handbills being printed and radio schedules arranged.

Democrats named a ticket headed by Gov. Robert A. Hurley, seeking his second term with a Trinity College professor, Odell Shepard, again as his running mate. Only surprise on the Democratic slate was the selection of the New Haven County jailer, Nicholas M. Mona, as the party's candidate for State Treasurer. Mr. Mona lacks experience as a financier but he was the choice of the Italian-American Democrats for a place on the State ticket.

Both parties, thus, have carried on the practice of many elections past in naming one candidate of Italian name and ancestry on the state ticket. Attorney General Francis A. Pallotti meets these specifications for the Republicans.

Democrats failed to follow the Republican example of a short platform with "no promises." The Democratic platform requires nearly two columns of newspaper type. Subjects range from prosecution of the war to expansion of State parks. Governor Hurley said the party would do its best to carry out all its promises.

Work Relief

In spite of labor shortages, which are critical in some skilled occupations, and just as critical in the comparatively unskilled field of farm work, Connecticut has 6,000 persons out of work and receiving unemployment compensation. The United States Employment Service, which released this figure, said the 6,000 would all be asked to give more detailed information concerning their abilities and the reasons why they are not now employed. Industrialists, said William G. Ennis, State Director, will have to revise their shop operations so that they can use workers with less skill.

Precaution

At the State Armory in Hartford, citizens can see what preparations their state has made for protection from air raids. An exposition, "Connecticut Prepares," is open there, admission free.

Bay State Housewives Protest They Can't Get Canning Sugar

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The local rationing board official was adamant.

"Sorry, ma'am, no more sugar for canning," he said with finality.

"That's not the way I heard it," the slightly ruffled housewife countered. "I'll write a letter to—to Jesse Buffum."

And because of incidents like that, Jesse Buffum has been receiving a daily grist of letters from all over New England from patriotic women complaining that their local boards would not provide adequate sugar for canning.

Jesse Buffum is the Regional Farm Director for New England of the Columbia Broadcasting System and his early morning program "The Farmer's Almanac of the Air" is heard in rural farms and suburban homes all over New England.

Cites OPA

Quoting the Office of Price Administration as his authority, Mr. Buffum has been telling his radio listeners that as long as there is food to be canned local rationing boards are bound to provide the sugar at the established rate of one pound for every four quarts of fruit to be canned.

Notwithstanding this, letters continue to pour in indicating a lack of understanding by local ration boards which is impeding the Government's own campaign to encourage canning this year, Mr. Buffum told the writer.

"The autocratic nature of some of our local rationing boards is regretable," Mr. Buffum declared. "In this matter of sugar for canning it is particularly regretable because it deals with one of the fundamental problems—the storage of food by and for civilian use, which the Government has been urging."

"All local ration boards should not be condemned," Mr. Buffum added. "There are a lot of people, known to their local board officials, who never have canned and don't intend to, yet are applying for extra sugar for canning. Such people, of course, should be refused sugar."

Letter to Local Boards

An OPA official, who will tell the facts about sugar for canning on Mr. Buffum's program tomorrow morning, said today that Henry Parkman, State Director of the Office of Price Administration, had sent a letter to all boards in Massachusetts directing them to provide sugar just as long as there is fruit to be canned.

"The only rules," this official said, "are one pound of sugar to four quarts of fruit and one pound of sugar per person when it comes to canning jams and preserves which must be considered luxury items at this time."

"At the moment," the OPA representative said, "there is a sugar shortage in the East due to the small quantities of raw sugar coming in. The American Sugar Refining Company has closed down temporarily and the Paul Revere Refinery is working on short time.

"In Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, the present shortage is being felt particularly," the official said. "Because of the low sugar stock in Boston, these States have been ordered to obtain their sugar from the West. The western beet-sugar season is just beginning. Crops are being gathered and it may be a month or more before large shipments will be available. A more equitable distribution of the sugar stocks now available in the country may help this situation."

Canning Encouraged

In Massachusetts, the State Department of Agriculture has put on more canning demonstrations than ever this year to encourage women who have never canned before to do so.

According to Eleanor Bateman, home economist of the Agricultural Department, the home preservation of foods is a patriotic duty this year.

One of the chief reasons home preservation of foods is essential is the lack of adequate storage facilities, Miss Bateman said. Large storage warehouses have been taken over by the Army for the storing of military food supplies, she added.

Even the famous New England apple should be canned this year, the economist said.

"Because of the transportation problem, the lush harvest of fruit in New England orchards is indeed good fortune," she said. "Heavy wartime demands on commercial storage space present a grave problem and make the home canning of this fruit more practical and advisable than under normal conditions. No food should be permitted to go to waste."

Night Raids Net Load Of Contraband

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 24—Riding northern New York and Vermont roads at night, F. B. I. agents have arrested 111 enemy aliens—and seized truckloads of contraband, bureau records showed yesterday.

Special Agent Arthur Cornelius, Jr., in charge of the Albany office, said "a high percentage" of the 69 German, 39 Italian and three Japanese aliens arrested since this country entered the war have been interned for the duration. Others were paroled after questioning by Federal District attorneys.

Among the contraband have been more than 200 firearms with nearly 6,000 rounds of ammunition, more than 200 cameras, 135 radios equipped for short-wave reception and two short-wave radio transmitters, nine sticks of dynamite, Japanese and Nazi propaganda, Bund and Japanese flags, and a large framed photograph of Adolf Hitler.

A former lieutenant of the German cavalry, who said he asked the German Government four years years ago for permission to return to the Nazi army, was arrested at Stillwater. It was he who promised Hitler would knock out the United States.

The father in a family of five German aliens arrested in Albany declared he approved all of Hitler's policies, Mr. Cornelius related, and one daughter told agents she and her brother asked the German Consul in New York City last year to help him get to Germany to join the Luftwaffe. This family was sheltering an American Army deserter.

A Japanese alien in Glover, Vt., married to an American woman, told agents that as a minister he had made "good will" propaganda speeches for many years "explaining" the "China incident" to American audiences. He added he was paid for this work by the Japanese Consul in New York City, and the Consul financed a trip to Japan for him in 1937 and 1938. He has been interned.

Three German aliens, all working in war plants, were arrested in Rensselaer County, one declaring he hoped Germany would win the war.

Aliens arrested in the raids are questioned by a Federal District Attorney before immigration boards, and their records checked for selective service and alien registrations and for the surrender of goods declared contraband for enemy aliens by Presidential Proclamation.

Three Aliens Arrested In New York State Raids

UTICA, N. Y. (AP)—Three Italian aliens faced questioning by a Untied States district attorney following 17 raids Sept. 23 in Utica, Marcy, New Hartford, and Chadwicks by Federal Bureau of Investigation special agents, Utica police, and Oneida County officials.

Arthur Cornelius, Jr., special F. B. I. agent of Albany, said five firearms, 1,200 rounds of ammunition, three cameras, and one radio eqipped for short-wave receiving were seized.

Marsh Urges All to Study Until Called to Service

Students, until called for service in the armed forces, should consider it a privilege and duty to continue with their advanced education, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, told undergraduates at the University's College of Business Administration at an opening-day assembly today.

Dean William G. Sutcliffe, of the College of Business Administration, warned the students that they were beginning the serious business of studying in the first full academic year in which the nation is at war.

Prof. William G. Hoffman, Chairman of the Assembly Committee, presided.

To substantiate his statement about education and military service, Dr. Marsh read the following excerpt from a telegram he received yesterday from Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson:

"The young men who have joined the Army enlisted reserve, or who now enlist in it, should proceed with their studies until they are called to active duty. When they are called, the Army will utilize for their further training such facilities of its own as it may have, or of the colleges, as it deems best to meet military requirements as they exist. The intervening time will afford a period of adjustment and for the formulation of plans for such additional specific training as seems indicated."

Dr. Marsh pointed out further that the University's accelerated war curriculum enables incoming students to complete degree requirements in three years.

"Remember, these are unusual times," he cautioned the students, "but do not become morose and solemn. Get into the University activities and participate in as many extracurriculas progress as your academic schedule permits."

Boston-Wellesley Hills New 15-Minute Bus Service

A new bus service with busses running every 15 minutes from Boston to Wellesley Hills will be inaugurated by the Boston & Worcester Lines tomorrow, according to an announcement from the busline's office. The schedule to be put into effect does not change the early morning half-hour service, but starts at 7:15 a. m. at Weston Road in Wellesley Fells and at 8:15 a. m. at Park Square, Boston. Beginning at these times, busses will run every 15 minutes until 11 p. m. every night.

Spencer to Head Section Of Red Cross Campaign

Charles E. Spencer, Jr., President of the First National Bank of Boston, will head the banking section of the Industry and Finance Division of the American Red Cross War Fund Campaign, it has been announced by Charles F. Rowley, Chairman.

The drive for funds will be held in March by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter as part of a nationwide Red Cross money-raising effort. The Red Cross will not be affiliated in 1942 with any other campaign for funds.

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Enlisted Men on Late Aircraft Carrier Lexington Tell the Story of Its Sinking

Thrilling Picture Is Painted Of the Battle of the Coral Sea

By John L. Blackman, Jr.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Now it's the turn of the enlisted men to tell their story of the heroic defense of the first aircraft carrier Lexington against the ferocious attack of Japanese torpedo-planes and dive-bombers in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

It's not a story of the glamorous, well publicized, but dauntless naval fliers, who exacted two carriers from the Japs to one of ours, nor of the admirals and captains who, from the bridge, directed the vast panorama of action in sea and air.

It's the simple narrative of the men who executed orders—the men who manned the guns, turned the helm, ran the engines, tended the wounded, fought the fires, while bombs fell, torpedoes struck and flames and explosions spread.

I talked with six of them in Boston yesterday on their arrival to attend the launching of the great new aircraft carrier Lexington at the Bethlehem shipyard in Quincy, Mass., next Saturday, and the story I heard, so modestly told, was one of calm, precise, matter-of-fact workmanship that suggested pictures of a big, smoothly running factory rather than of a battle-shaken warship.

Details of Battle

In company with other newspapermen, I drew from them the details of what they did and what they saw high up on bomb-spattered gun stations, deep in a hold that became unventilated and then aflame, on the carrier's busy bridge or on her hot, blistered decks, up to the final, sorrowful moment when they slid down lifelines into the sunlit tropical waters to be picked up a few minutes later by escorting American destroyers.

Chief Quartermaster Robert Taber, of Long Beach, Calif., was the first to talk. He had served on the Lexington for four years and had seen Lieut. Edward O'Hare gain national fame by shooting down five Japanese planes single-handed off New Guinea two months before the Coral Sea affair.

"In the Coral Sea, May 8, I was stationed on the bridge as junior officer of the watch," he said, answering in slow, thoughtful phraseology.

"Shortly before noon, I saw Japanese torpedo planes approaching. All guns started firing. I could see planes falling practically anywhere I looked.

A Noisy 15 Minutes

"It was the noisest 15 minutes I ever spent. It was so noisy that Captain Sherman (now Rear Admiral Frederick Sherman, commander of the Lexington) who was just outside on the bridge couldn't be heard by the steersman who was just inside.

"Usually, the Captain used voice to give signals. As he maneuvered to avoid the torpedoes, he just waved his hands around, like this, (the Chief waved his hands in a large circle) and the steersman, who was quite experienced, knew he meant throw the helm 'all the way over.'

"When a torpedo would head for us, the Captain would see the track and turn toward it. The torpedo then would either miss us, or hit at an angle without exploding. It takes a strong smack to set one off."

Chief Tabor related that two torpedoes exploded full on the port side near the bridge, which "shook as if somebody had taken ahold of it and shaken it, like this," (he gestured as if shaking out a floor-mop) "and a column of water flew up."

He said the effects of the explosions were counteracted, and the carrier proceeded.

"In the afternoon," he went on, "we had hot dog sandwiches brought up to us. Then somebody yelled, 'Dive bombers!' and the Captain maneuvered to avoid them. Only one or two hit us, but I got the impression they struck in the same place as the torpedoes. Personally, it made me mad, I guess."

An account of events down in the bowels of the ship came from Robert Walton Wilson, of Carmel, Indiana, Machinist's Mate 2d Class, whose station was so far below the flight deck that the noise of the anti-aircraft fire could not be heard—nor even the sound of bombs that struck the carrier.

"We could feel these things, however," Mr. Wilson said. "When the first torpedo struck, it felt as if the ship had been picked up and moved over, then slipped back again, with a six degree list."

Fires Broke Out

Mr. Walton told how they thought everything was "all right" after they had shifted oil, and balanced the ship, after the torpedo holes had been plugged. But in mid-afternoon, he said, internal fires broke out after the last Japanese plane had been shot down or driven off, heavy explosions spread the flames, and the final phase of the battle was on.

Mr. Walton took part in the brave, gallant retreat from bulkhead to bulkhead as the fire spread. A heroic sidelight on the work of these men below decks was given by Ely Jones Campbell, of Waco, Texas, Pharmacist's Mate 3rd Class, who was below tending those injured while fire-fighting.

"The men found that each explosion temporarily blew out the smoke and cleared the air so they could see more clearly," he said. "So, immediately after each one, they would rush in and work, until the smoke once more drove them out."

When the losing battle with the flames finally made it necessary to abandon ship, it was Chief Taber who heard the fateful decision made. He heard Rear Admiral Aubrey W. Fitch, Commander of the carrier division comprising the Lexington and Yorktown—leaning down from his bridge to Captain Sherman's bridge—say cooly, "Well Fred, I guess it's time to get the men off."

"The Captain sure hated to abandon ship," said Mr. Taber. "I could see it in his face for an hour before. I guess we all hated to give her up."

Threw It Away

A half-hour later, Chief Taber picked up an uneaten "hot dog" sandwich, went down to the hot griddle which the flight deck had become, and took his place at the after lifelines. Before lowering himself into the water, he threw the "hot dog" away.

"I was afraid it would make me thirsty," he said.

There was no such feeling in the thought of Machinist's Mate Wilson, on the other hand, for Mr. Wilson said he was one of the sailors who helped consume the last of the ship's ice cream before descending to a life raft.

A few minutes earlier, Mr. Wilson had helped open the hatches to the engine room, where failure of the ventilating system had made the air foul, and failure of the communicating system had prevented the men from learning of the order to abandon ship.

"When we went down there, every man was at his station," he said, "even though the wheels were too hot to touch without gloves. We helped them up to the top."

As the interview was about to close, Mr. Wilson spoke up. "I want to add something about the younger members of the crew," he said. "They had come aboard just a couple of months before the battle. We thought they were just kids, too young.

"Of course, I'm no veteran," he said, half-apologetically, with a glance at the five service stripes on Chief Taber's sleeve, "but I was impressed with the spirit of those youngsters. Of course, some didn't know what to do, but they kept out of the way. And they were willing. And that, after all, is what the Navy is built around—willingness to work."

By a Staff Photographer; Associated Press from United States Navy

New Ship Under Preparation for Launching at Fore River Yard

The new aircraft carrier Lexington is pictured at right at the Fore River Shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company, at Quincy, Mass., where it is to be launched Sept. 26 in the presence of high naval officials and several officers and crew members of the first carrier Lexington which was sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea May 8. Above the sharply pointed bow of the new carrier may be seen the forward end of its huge flight deck. Three workmen peering from the flight deck appear very small by comparison.

Enlisted men who fought aboard the original carrier Lexington in the Battle of the Coral Sea and will attend the ceremonies at Quincy are shown at left upon their arrival in Boston. Left to right: Ely Jones Campbell, Jr., Pharmacist's Mate 3d Class, of Waco, Texas; Robert Walton Wilson, Machinist's Mate 2d Class, of Carmel, Ind.; Robert Taber, Chief Quartermaster, of Long Beach, Calif.; Edward Elias Maloof, Fireman 2d Class, of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly of Lawrence, Mass.; William Henry Kath, Seaman 1st Class, of Milwaukee, Wis.; and Ollie Winston Rickman, Fireman 1st Class, of Caledonia, Miss.

Herter Charges Hit by OPA Statement on Price Violations

Further possible attack by Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House, against the Office of Price Administration's punishment of OPA violations was awaited today following the New England OPA's official answer to the Herter charges.

Without mentioning the name of Mr. Herter, who had charged that the OPA was forcing violators to make contributions to the United States Treasury instead of prosecuting them on criminal charges, the OPA stated it "cannot and will not compromise a criminal case by acceptance of a voluntary contribution" to the Treasury.

OPA Answer

The OPA answer came from Richard H. Field, Regional OPA Attorney.

Mr. Field stated:

"Where a violation of the price control law is clear and wilful, our duty is to turn the case over to the Department of Justice for the recommendation of criminal action.

"That duty has been and will be performed, and no wilful violator can buy his peace by offering a voluntary contribution to the United States Treasury. After the Office of Price Administration has recommended criminal action, prosecution is entirely in the hands of the United States attorney.

"Where the Office of Price Administration feels that there has been no criminal conduct, its policy is to accept a voluntary contribution to the United States Treasury from admitted violators in the amount of overcharge in certain limited types of cases. It should be made clear, however, that any contribution is truly voluntary."

Mr. Field added that such voluntary contributions are subject to approval by Washington, after a review of the case.

Herter Charges

The Herter charges came in an address before the Business and Professional Women's Club of Massachusetts. He is the Republican nominee for Representative in Congress from the 10th District.

He asserted that Washington had ordered this type of enforcement and that regional officials were carrying out the order.

The Massachusetts Speaker said he learned of one case in which a concern was forced to send a $25,000 check to the United States Treasury. In another, he said, a man was asked to show his savings bank book before a decision was made as to the cash penalty to be assessed against him.

These charges were denied by Mr. Field.

No Question of Guilt

While Mr. Herter said there was no question of the guilt of the firms violating OPA regulations, he insisted many were not wilful violators and were entitled to court hearings on the charges.

He added that such practices are "entirely repugnant to our type of freedom." He said it was "definitely a matter of Congressional concern."

Today Representative Herter wired the U. S. Treasury Department to find out how the payments made by the firms are recorded.

"The payments do not give the firms immunity," he said, "and there is no statutory provision for such payments.

"It is a good deal like the old days when firms doing business were approached and told that if they gave contributions to a political party they would not be prosecuted."

At the same time Representative Herter said he did not blame enforcement officials "as the system was wished on them. The system is very repugnant."

At the same time Mr. Herter called for the re-election of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, insisting "it would be a tragic thing if we change at this time."

He hailed the Governor as "a great war Governor, a courageous man who feels deeply, as you do, that the war and its great problems should be the first concern of the people."

Meanwhile, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, seeking re-election, asserted "I shall never absent myself from Washington during this campaign so long as there is vital public business before the Senate.

To Continue Efforts

"It is my sworn duty to expedite action on the tax bill and the uncertainties which face the taxpayers of the country. It is an equally compelling duty to take immediate action to prevent the cost of living from sky-rocketing.

"It is my duty to continue my efforts so that in the rationing of gasoline, fuel oil, meat, sugar, coffee and other necessities that Massachusetts receive intelligent and fair treatment.

These vital questions will keep me in Washington for part of the campaign. During that time, my campaign will necessarily be in the hands of my friends."

Traffic-Light Shields in Quincy

Four hundred shields have been obtained for traffic lights in Quincy, John T. Lane, co-chairman of the Municipal Defense Council in that City, disclosed today. He announced they would be adjusted to traffic signals so that the lights will be shielded with 15 degree triangles. The announcement came as the City tightened its dimout regulations by ordering all shore window lights turned out.

Mr. Lane also reported the planned painting of white center lines on streets in the City's dim-out area in proximity to the waterfront and warned that strict enforcement of traffic regulations, particularly the dimout of bright headlamps on automobiles, would be enforced.

Socialists Name Mansell for House

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 24 (AP)—David Mansell of Old Greenwich, an architect, was chosen at the Socialist Fourth District convention last night as the party's candidate for Congress.

He will oppose Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce of Greenwich, the playwright and wife of Henry Luce, the magazine publisher, who recently was nominated by the Republicans; and the incumbent, Leroy D. Downs of Norwalk, unopposed for re-nomination at the forthcoming Democratic Convention.

Thirty-Third Degree Masons Close Their Boston Meeting

Following the conferring of the coveted 33rd Degree on 118 outstanding Masons throughout the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of 15 States, at the Hotel Statler last evening, the final business details were completed today.

Formation of the traditional "chain of union," a ceremony of parting, in the ballroom of the Statler today preceded the closing of the 130th annual meeting of the Supreme Council, 33rd degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, in session since Sept. 18.

The Degree—highest honor that can come to a member of the Fraternity—was awarded for outstanding service to the Order or in civic endeavor, to several prominent national and New England personalities. Prof. Albert A. Schaefer of Boston, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and Norman K. Wiggin of Melrose, commander-in-chief of the Massachusetts Consistory, were among those to receive the honor.

Those receiving the Degree were:

Albert T. Utterstrom, Portland, Me.; Frank C. Stephens, Auburn, Me.; Arthur O. Bigelow, East Brookfield, Vt.; John Spargo, Bennington, Vt.; Norman K. Wiggin, Melrose; Harold A. Sprague, Brockton; Albert A. Schaefer, Boston; Edmund C. Haskell, Beverly; Edward B. Ryder, Jr., East Greenwich, R. I.; Herbert C. Lottsfeldt, East Providence, R. I.; Robert S. Walker, Waterbury, Ct.; Samuel A. Morle, New Haven; Ansel A. Packer, Portland, Ct.; John W. Potter, Waterbury, Ct.; Clifford B. Wilson, Bridgeport, Ct.; Lawrence Drescher, Baltic, Ct.; William B. Davis, Albany, N. Y.; William D. Gillespie, Schenectady, N. Y.; Fred E. West, Binghamton, N. Y.; Arthur Strangeway, Brooklyn; George E. Staats, Brooklyn; Elwin G. Spever, Buffalo; Gustave H. Unfug, Buffalo; Benjamin D. Scott, Elmira, N. Y.; Charles M. Buck, Rochester, N. Y.; John E. Williams, Rochester; Frank A. Rupp, Syracuse, N. Y.; Gilbert B. Prawley, New York; Harry M. Rice, New York; William R. Wilson, New York; George L. Genung, New York; Howard C. Weiss, Bloomfield, N. J.; John L. Pitt, Trenton, N. J.; Clarence J. Mulford, Trenton, N. J.; Frederick B. Haggerty, Summit, N. J.; John Markal, Mt. Camp Hill, Pa.; Howard F. Gunther, Bloomsburg, Pa.; George A. Orsler, Allentown, Pa.; Charles E. Brong, Allentown, Pa.; Marshall F. Smith, Lancaster, Pa.; Arthur R. Mullin, Coatesville, Pa.; George E. Gangloff, Schuylkill Haven, Pa.; John E. Lilvingood, Reading, Pa.; Francis M. Mills, Shillington, Pa.; Ross H. Jones, Coudersport, Pa.; Arthur W. DuBois, Coudersport, Pa.; Albert G. Ross, Coudersport, Pa.; Homer F. Malcolm, Freeport, Pa.; Charles R. Bell, Altoona, Pa.; Walter J. McClintock, Meadville, Pa.

Willis N. Michael, Red Lion, Pa.; John J. Gluntz, Altoona, Pa.; James B. Hayes, Harrisburg, Pa.; Levi H. Jones, Harrisburg, Pa.; William E. Montgomery, Harrisburg, Pa.; William G. McClure, Munhall, Pa.; Ernest W. Brown, Pittsburgh; Reuben M. Johnson, Pittsburgh; John S. Finley, Perrysville, Pa.; Edgar H. Edwards, Scranton, Pa.; Thomas E. Evans, Dunmore, Pa.; Owen E. Williams, Clarks Summit, Pa.; Everett T. Jones, Scranton, Pa.; Clinton C. Van Worgner, Toledo, O.; James B. Watters, Toledo, O.; Ewing V. Burns, Findlay, O.; Murray C. Weir, Dayton, O.; Levi T. McKinney, Dayton, O.; James E. Richards, Jr., Dayton, O.; Alphaus A. Stephens, Lakewood, O.; Ralph H. McOuat, Cleveland; Ralph K. Rex, Cleveland; James J. Tyler, Warren, O.

Edward M. Selby, Martins Ferry, O.; Carl P. Spanagel, Canton, O.; Howard J. Revis, Columbus, O.; George W. Van Gilder, Columbus, O.; William S. Sedgwick, Newark, O.; Henry J. Knoedler, Zanesville, O.; Wilbert K. Carnal, Cambridge, O.; Nelson J. Cohen, Cincinnati; Thomas J. Kiphart, Cincinnati; Samuel B. Mealy, Blanchester, O.; Kaufman T. Keller, Detroit; John S. Rockwell, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Thomas Tonks, Saginaw, Mich.; Albert N. Hepler, Jr., South Bend, Ind.; J. Earl Jewett, La Porte, Ind.; Robert H. Vickerg, Fort Branch, Ind.; Emra H. Ireland, Evansville, Ind.; Edward N. Mayo, Indianapolis; Stanley O. Myers, Indianapolis; John R. Hunter, Terre Haute, Ind.; Harry C. Knisely, Chicago; William D. Kaley, Chicago; Harry M. Stahl, Freeport, Ill.; Norman B. Getty, Quincy, Ill.; Albert H. Blome, Peoria, Ill.

Howard G. Baker, East St. Louis, Ill.; George W. Wiergarth, East St. Louis, Ill.; Harry A. Vasel, Centralia, Ill.; Royal T. Barton, Danville, Ill.; Aaron Brooks, Bloomington, Ill.; Archibald E. McCorvie, Sullivan, Ill.; Rossell L. Poor, Altoona, Pa.; Joseph N. Maddocks, Altoona, Pa.; Charles F. Portney, Williamsport, Pa.; Lyons Musima, Williamsport, Pa.; Fay Wrayburn B. Hall, Coudersport, Pa.; Samuel E. Dickey, Johnstown, Pa.; Jesse R. McElheny, Jamestown, Pa.; Emryn Davis, Mercer, Pa.; Francis M. Taitt, Chester, Pa.; Carl P. Garney, Milwaukee, Wis.; David C. Bing, Reedsburg, Wis.; Frank O. Martin, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Benjamin R. Roderick, Brodhead, Wis.; David C. Roberts, Madison, Wis.

Short Waves in Boston

WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p.m.—News Commentary in French, Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p.m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p.m.—The World of Books.
7:40 p.m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p.m.—Portuguese Program.
8:20 p.m.—Spanish Program.
9:15 p.m.—"The United Nations."

WRUL, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.
8:20 p.m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p.m.—English Program.
8:00 p.m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p.m.—English Program.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Sept. 25

11:30 a.m.—WMEX, 1510kc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

6:00 p.m.—WUBL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.73mc; WRUL, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 9.70mc. Christian Science program presented under the auspices of The Committee on Publication.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p.m.—WBUL, 6.04mc, 11.73mc, and 15.35mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:45 p.m.—WBUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc. Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

At Least 121 Bay State Nominees Already Are Virtually Elected

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Massachusetts' Nov. 3 election day is still more than a month away but even now 14 nominees for the Massachusetts Senate and 107 nominees for the Bay State House of Representatives are in effect re-elected.

This peculiar situation is the result of the districts involved being so overwhelmingly strong for one party or another that opposite party nominations were considered valueless. Therefore no official candidates sought the latter nominations. In a few of the cases write-in candidates ran for the minority nominations, but the nominations are considered unimportant as far as the election result is concerned.

In the Senate the "no opposition" situation has already assured the re-election of seven Republican Senators and five Democratic members of the Upper Branch. The G. O. P. Senators already thus "elected" include Cornelius F. Haley of Rowley, James A. Gunn of Montague, Harris S. Richardson of Winchester, Charles W. Olson of Ashland, John D. Mackay of Quincy, Newland H. Holmes of Weymouth and Richard S. Bowers of Brookline.

Five Democrats

The Democratic Senators in the same politically enjoyable position are William P. Grant of Fall River, Charles V. Hogan of Lynn, Eugene H. Giroux of Somerville, Robert L. Lee of Boston, and Joseph L. Murphy of Boston.

Although they have opposition, Representative Benjamin B. Priest (R) of Haverhill, also is assured of election to the Senate, as is Representative J. Austin Peckham (R) of Wellesley. Representative Priest took a prominent part in the impeachment of Daniel H. Coakley, former Executive Councilor, on charges involving pardons and paroles.

Altogether a total of 16 Republican and 11 Democratic Senators won renomination. Only one of the 28 who stood for new terms failed. He was Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge.

Practically all those Senators renominated are expected to receive new terms. A few, however, face sharp contests. Among these are Senator Donald A. MacDonald (R) of West Springfield, who is opposed by John J. O'Connor of Northampton, and Senator Louis B. Connors (D) of Waltham, whose opponent is Representative Richard I. Furbush (R) of Waltham. While both Senators are expected to win new terms, they must wage powerful battles.

Additional Seats

Actually the Democrats may pick up a few additional seats in the Senate in November. Observers are certain that Maurice M. Goldman (D) of Boston, former Assistant Attorney General under Paul A. Dever, will be elected to the Senate from the Sixth Suffolk District. If successful in November, he will succeed David M. Brackman (R) of Boston, who is now a member of the State Public Utilities Commisson.

On the other hand, the Republicans may gain from the Democrats the Second Essex District seat, now held by Senator Joseph B. Harrington of Salem, Democratic nominee for District Attorney of Essex County. J. Frank Hughes of Danvers, former State Senator, is an anticipated Republican victor over Arthur H. Crosby (D) of Salem, friend of Senator Harrington.

The Democrats may pick up the Blanchard seat in Cambridge. John J. Tierney (D) of Cambridge and Edward M. Rowe (R) of Cambridge are the opposing candidates for Senator Blanchard's post.

Likewise observers believe there is a possibility of Representative James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams defeating Representative William A. Ackeroyd (R) of Lanesboro for the seat vacated by Senator George W. Krapf (R) of Pittsfield, now on active army duty.

Thus, Democratic leaders believe it is possible for them to increase their strength from their present 15 seats to 17 or 18. Republicans will try to avert this.

Senate President

If the Democrats should gain such additional strength, it is quite possible that Senator Jarvis Hunts' re-election as President of the Senate might be jeopardized. It is well known that some Republican Senators, known for stepping off the Republican reservation occasionally, might side with the Democratic minority to elect Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham in place of the North Attleboro incumbent.

This is particularly true if the Democrats should retain the Harrington seat, tip over Senator MacDonald in western Massachusetts and seize the Blanchard Brackman and Krapf posts.

In the House of Representatives time has not been sufficient as yet to determine how the situation will be in regard to the relative strength of the parties in the 1943-44 Legislature. Yet it is certain that the Republicans will retain a majority of the seats.

Eighty-nine Republican House members have been renominated as well as 74 Democratic Representatives. Thus it is possible that 163 present members will be included in the 240-member 1943-44 House. In addition 11 former Republican members and one former Democratic Representative gained nominations.

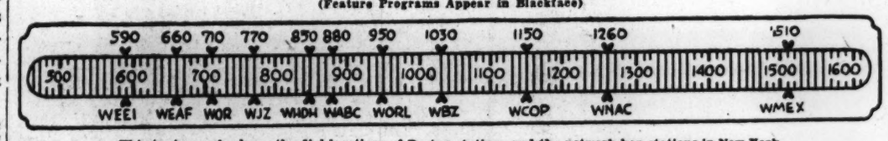
Because of the failure of official candidates to seek opposing party nominations, a total of 74 Republican nominees and 33 Democratic nominees for House seats are in effect now elected. Thus nearly 45 per cent of the makeup of the 1943-44 House is already known.

Of the unopposed Republicans, 46 are incumbent, while of the unopposed Democrats 18 are present Representatives. In addition several members also won both Republican and Democratic nominations and are thus already virtually re-elected.

Edgar M. Mills

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 David Harum: sk...	Prescott Presents	"Mary Martin": sketch..	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15 News; Hollywood ..	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Braves at Brooklyn....	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30 U. S. Navy Band...	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Telegraphic Reports:	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 U. S. Navy Band ...	Organ; Songs	"Right to Happiness"..	Braves at Brooklyn....	Wartime Buying; Orch ...
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Braves at Brooklyn....	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Jobs for Victory....	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Telegraphic Reports:	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Raymond Scott's Or.	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	Braves at Brooklyn....	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sport comments	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:15	Air Express Music.....	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sport comments	Show .....
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"..	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music..	'Let's Swing'	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00 News comment	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports Comments .....
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs..	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ...
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Dinner Concert	Sports; Music: Orchid....	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ...	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Glenn Miller's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"...	News Service .....
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Adrian and Alice, songs.	"How'm I Doing?": Bob	"Confidentially Yours" .	Jean Evans, songs ....
7:45 dramatic sketch ...	Geoffrey Harwood, talk.	Hawk's Quiz Show.....	Carlos Molina's Orch	Treasury Star Parade...
8:00 Postmaster General	Earl Godwin, News.....	Frank Morgan; Meredith	"Sinfonietta": conducted	"The Dixettes" .....
8:15 Frank C. Walker..	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Willson's Orchestra ...	by Alfred Wallenstein..	Richard Salinger, News .
8:30 Death Valley Days.	America's Town Meeting:	'Aldrich Family": serial	'It Pays to Be Ignorant';	"Songs of the Range"...
8:45 Death Valley; News	"Should the President's	'Aldrich Family": serial	Howard-Shelton: quiz ..	Dreamland Four: songs..
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur Program	Farm Price Plan Be Adopted?"	Music Hall: Bob Crosby; Mary Martin; George; Merry Maes; guests; comedy; orch...	Gabriel Heatter, news....	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records....
9:15	Vicied"		News Service	Classical Album .....
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Kay Kyser's Orchestra..		'Chateau Hogan"; com-	Classical Album .....
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	K. Kyser's Or.; Comed'ns		edy; orchestra	
10:00 "The First Line"...	Harry De Angelis Orch..	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, News	News report; Defense ..
10:15 "The First Line"...	String Concert	Ned Sparks; orchestra..	"Brazil Presents"; music	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Richard A. Hall....	John P. McGrail	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Hal MacIntyre's Orch ..
10:45 News; Rideout	Charlie Wohlke's Orch...	Making"; dramatizat'ns	Harry James's Orch	Glen Gray's Orchestra ..
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 Harry James's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	March to Victory	Ted Weems's Orchestra.	Henchmen" .....
11:30 Master Works of	Fisherman's Program ..	Music You Want.....	Dance orchestra	Day's End: music .....
11:45 Music	Music; News	News Service	Dance orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-190m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ; "First Aid".....	.....
7:15 Commuters' Special	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Jack Dalton; songs.....	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World..	Western Melodies	Chet Gayford, songs....	News Service	News Service .....
8:15 Shopping talk	"Hit the Deck"; music..	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	Post Exchange .....
8:30 Carl Moore; variety	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast; Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Post Exchange .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News ..	News; Music	Posey	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Earl Towner's Orchestra
9:00 Priscilla Portescue.	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Hum and Strum...	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 "Jane Eyre"	"Breakfast Club"	Organ Reveries	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 Symphonettes	"Breakfast Club"	News; Melodeers	Organ; Vocalists	"Your Morning Pickup"
9:45 "Thus We Live"	'Breakfast Club"	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Your Morning Pickup"
10:00 "Valiant Lady": sk.	Morning Market Basket	"Bess Johnson": sketch.	Recorded BBC News....	Farm and Home News..
10:15 American Stories..	Roy Porter, News.....	"Mechler's Children"..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"...	Betty Pierce, talk.....	"Help Mate"; drama ...	Sing and Swing Shop..	"Goin' Shoppin' With
10:45 "Food Fair"	Air Express Music.....	Serial draam	Treasury Star Parade ..	Marie Mason .....
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em...	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch..	New England Cupboard.	Talk; Harry Horlick's Or.
11:15 Second Husband: sk.	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Australian News	Organ recital .....
11:30 "Bright Horizons"...	Babette, Phil Saltman ..	"Against the Storm"...	News; Yankee House	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny": sk...	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sketch.	Party; variety; orch..	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk ..	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"...	Singing Sam	George and Dixie	Ranch Melodies .....
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News; Agricultural News	Defense Talk; Music....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Hour; talks; music....	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup; Orch.	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy
1:15 Serial drama	Gospel Songs	Terrace Room Ensemble	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Musical Mailbox .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne: music	Gene and Glenn, songs..	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Evelyn Cornett, songs
1:45 "The Goldbergs" ...	Treasury Star Parade...	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	Victor Arden's Orchestra
2:00 Serial drama	"A Man and His Band"	"Light of the World"...	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; sketch	Musical Roundup; News.	Leathernecks Parade ..
2:30 "We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light"; drama	Sports comments	Jean Harper, songs....
2:45 'Pepper Young'; sk.	Fishermen's Program ..	Betty Crocker, Talk ...	Marching Along	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk.	Prescott Presents	"Mary Martin"; sketch.	Telegraphic reports: Bos-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:15 News; Snapshots ...	Air Express Music.....	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	ton Braves at Brooklyn	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:30 Columbia Concert ..	Lynn War Bond Drive ..	'Pepper Young's Family'	baseball game	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
3:45 Orchestra	Lynn War Bond Drive ..	'Right to Happiness'....	Telegraphic reports: Bos-	Afternoon Rhapsody ...
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"...	ton Braves at Brooklyn	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 S. S. Lexington: Int.	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch..	baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 Children's Clinic ...	Club Matinee: variety...	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Braves-Brooklyn	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 Jas. M. Moyer, talk	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"..	baseball game	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies: music; songs.	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"...	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:15	Air Express Music.....	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	show .....
5:30 "Follies"; "Post"..	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	"Just Plain Bill": sk..	California Caravan	Sports; Music .....
5:45 Ben Bernie; music ..	"Meet the Band"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service .....
6:00 News Comments	News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter...	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Concert	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time ...
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today ...	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music Salute	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"...	Dance orchestra	Fred Warings' Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15 Melody Weavers ...	Sportscast	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"...	News Service .....
7:30 Report to Nation...	"The

Worcester Festival Plans—Maxwell Anderson Play Opens Tonight

War Workers, Musical Youth Provided For

By Winthrop P. Tryon

One community takes music one way and another takes it another. One supports a winter of orchestral performances, as the matter goes in Boston; and another sustains an annual music festival, as in Worcester, Mass. October will find the people of the harbor town starting their symphony concerts, which will continue until the spring of 1943, while it will find the inland folks putting on their annual week of miscellaneous presentations which sum up their effort for the season, an undertaking which is peculiarly theirs and that gives them mark and distinction.

To speak of the Worcester County Musical Association, Hamilton B. Wood, president, is to recall an early era in the artistic history of Massachusetts, although it means going back but a short length of time. We soon reach antiquity when we begin to lay bare the American musical record. Unroll the story of only a few decades and we come right on the primitive. Not so long ago the Worcester Festival meant a choral society offering a few evenings of entertainment, with some help from outside; and not so long before that, the festival, or an informal precursor of it, meant perhaps a singing class that at a certain time would call its friends together and treat them to an exhibition of a zealous though pretty simple sort.

This year, the eighty-third of organized activity, the Association, with Albert Stoessel as conductor, sets forth a full week of programs, Oct. 5 to Oct. 10, summoning the citizens of the County to the great hall known as the Worcester Auditorium. Two sets of concerts have been arranged, under the designations of Subscription Series and Extension Series. This provides a low-priced as well as a regular-priced opportunity for purchasers of tickets.

Opening the festival, by a rather surprising device, comes the first concert of the Extension Series, Monday evening, Oct. 5. Here American musical youth is provided a chance to speak. At the head of the program stands Symphony No. 1, by Robert Ward. There follow a moment of song, by Jane Dee, soprano, and the playing of a piano concerto (Beethoven's in G major) by Rita LaPlante. Next, a concerto for violoncello (Saint-Saëns' in A minor) by Ellinor Benedict; and a couple of standard items more to conclude.

The regular Subscription Series begins on the evening of Wednesday, Oct. 7, with Mendelssohn's oratorio, "Elijah," with Laura Stover, Margaret Harshaw, Donald Dame, and Lansing Hatfield as soloists. Other programs for the two series are of the mixed sort usual in former years. They include a concert for war workers, a concert for young people, and an "Aritists' Night."

New Soviet Film

"In the Rear of the Enemy," new Soviet film with English dialogue, will have its first American showing at the Stanley Theater, New York, on Friday, Oct. 9, following the run of "Spring Song." This picture will be distributed in North and South America under the joint auspices of Artkino Pictures and Anglo-American Films. The film, which deals with a Soviet ski-patrol trapped behind the enemy lines, was produced in Moscow and the English dialogue was recorded in London. It enjoyed a 16-week first run at the Tatler Theater in London and is still being widely shown throughout the British Isles.

© RKO Radio

Elsa Janssen and Gary Cooper

In "Pride of the Yankees," continuing for a seventh week at the Keith Memorial.

'Father' Day And 'Mother' Go Touring Again

The company of "Life With Father," headed by Margalo Gillmore and Percy Waram, which comes to the Wilbur on Oct. 5 at the conclusion of the engagement of "The Eve of St. Mark," is beginning its second transcontinental tour.

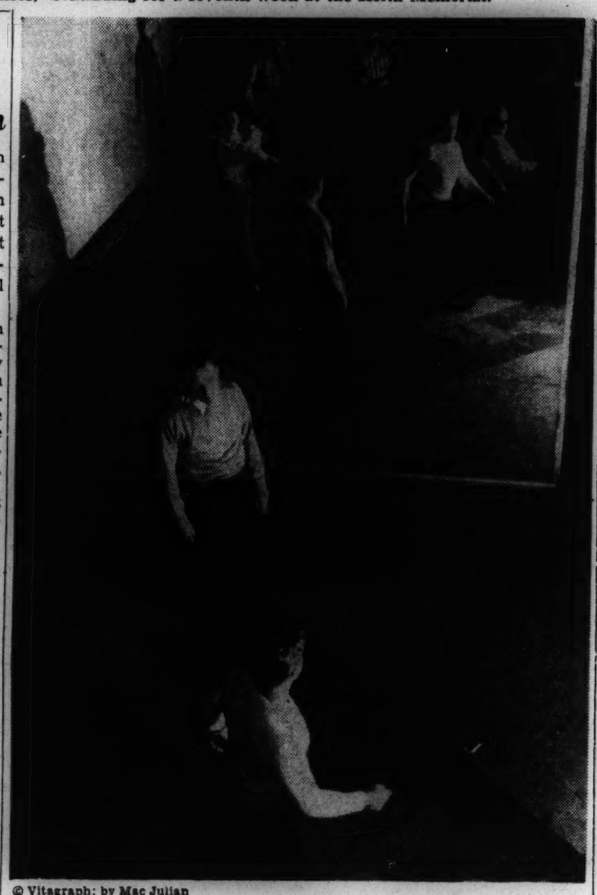
Miss Gillmore replaced Lilian Gish at the close of the record-breaking engagement of the play at the Blackstone Theater in Chicago and appeared at the Empire with Mr. Waram early in the summer of 1941, thus enabling the New York stars of the piece, Howard Lindsay and Dorothy Stickney, to enjoy a vacation.

Miss Gillmore is a descendant of the Thorne family of the English theater, a family which has given actors, managers, authors and producers to the footlights since the 1700's. Her father, Frank Gillmore, long served as president of Actors' Equity Association, to which almost all Broadway players belong. Her mother, Laura MacGillivray, was on actress. Although born in London, Miss Gillmore was educated in New York and her professional debut there as a girl was made during the World War I in 1917.

Miss Gillmore has played in "Outward Bound" and "Hedda Gabler," Sylvia Fair in "The Famous Mrs. Fair," Consuelo in "He Who Gets Slapped," Venice Pollen in "The Green Hat," Princess Agnes Salm in "Juarez and Maximilian," Jenny in "Ned Cobb's Daughter," Hester in "The Silver Cord," Monia Grey in "The Second Man," Kukachin in "Marco Millions," Colomba in "Volpone," and Helen Pettigrew in "Berkeley Square."

Mr. Waram, portrayed "Father" during the run in Chicago (Feb. 8, 1940 to May 24, 1941) and toured with Miss Gillmore during the past season.

British born, Mr. Waram speaks with a decided English manner offstage. On stage there is no trace of it and for that he has no explanation. He comes from a long theatrical line on his mother's side of the family. His father was an Army man. With the Shakespearean repertory of Ben Greet he toured the British Isles. He finally decided to settle in New York, and his first important role in the United States was with Jane Cowl in "Lilac Time," followed by appearances in a series of plays for the Theater Guild. He has acted in "The Camel Through the Needle's Eye," "Pygmalion," "R. U. R.," "Elizabeth the Queen," "Mary of Scotland," and "The Merchant of Yonkers." Other roles which he lists in bringing his professional biography up to date are the Comte Du Barry in "Du Barry," Howard Bartlett in "For Services Rendered," Henry Pryor in "Living Dangerously," Mr. Bennet in "Pride and Prejudice," Sir Hudson Lowe in "St. Helena," and Mr. Pinchwife in "The Country Wife."



© Vitagraph; by Mac Julian

Mirror Practice for 'Yankee Doodle Dandy'

James and Jeanne Cagney are reflected in the glass, and Mr. Cagney is also in the foreground with his back to the camera. The film will be seen at the Paramount and Fenway starting on Thursday, Oct. 1.

Joan Leslie has been signed by RKO to play opposite Fred Astaire in David Hempsteads' production of an intimate musical, "Look Out Below." Miss Leslie won the role because of the dancing ability she displayed in "Yankee Doodle Dandy." Edward H. Griffith will direct.

Photographs By Egone At Winchester

Through September there will be on exhibition in the Public Library of Winchester a large selection of photographs by Egone. The prints show the wide scope of Mr. Egone's accomplishments. He treats various subjects with such ingenuity, that each seems his specialty.

The personal portraiture includes subjects such as peasant children in their provincial costumes, or children singing Christmas carols. There are portraits of actors, in which a dramatic expressionism is the photographer's objective. Mr. Egone can be sentimental and picturesque; he can be harsh and unrelenting.

Architectural themes are treated with imagination and understanding. Mr. Egone manages in a subtle way to show the differences between two churches that are constructed with the same basic design: a Colonial church in Hyannis and a stucco church in Tripoli. Sometimes edifices are photographed in sharpest delineation, with clearly articulated striations in stone and with vividly formed details; sometimes everything is intentionally dissolved in the allusive mists of the soft focus. Among prints that hold interest in the Winchester display are those of "Chatham Light," "Street in Switzerland," Stairway in Trieste,' and views of Venice and Bologna. Entertaining is "Reveille," a foreshortened view of a quartet of French horn players at the Berkshire School.

The photographer enlarges our perspective of the world around us, heightens our responsiveness to the charm of meaningful details. He endows the prosaic with distinction. D. A.

On the Stage

New York

The Cort Theater, not the Royale as previously announced, will house the Playwrights' Company production of Maxwell Anderson's, "The Eve of St. Mark," when it opens in New York on Wednesday, Oct. 7. The play will be the first production of the fifth season of the Playwrights' Company to reach Broadway.

* * *

Michael Rosenberg of Maurice Schwartz's Yiddish Art Theater, will play the Joseph Buloff role in the touring company of "Spring Again." Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith open their tour in the Isabel Leighton-Bertram Bloch comedy Thursday evening, Oct. 1, at the Shubert Theater, New Haven.

* * *

Acting for the first time on a New York stage in the English language, Michael Chekhov will appear with members of the Chekhov Theater Studio in two performances of dramatic sketches from Anton Chekhov at the Barbizon Plaza Theater on Saturday and Sunday evenings, Sept. 26 and 27. The net proceeds of both performances will be donated to the American-Russian Committee for Medical Aid to the U. S. S. R., Inc.

This will mark the temporary suspension of the Chekhov Theater Studio, at Ridgefield, Conn., and its branch in New York City, owing to inroads into its student ranks by the war. The program of dramatic sketches will include "Happy Ending," "After the Theater," "The Witch," "The Story of Miss N. N.," and "I Forgot."

'Reveille' by Egone

Foreshortened view of a quartet of French horn players at the Berkshire School, in the current exhibition of photographs at Winchester.

Ballet Novelties

According to the latest program announcement of Ballet Theater's engagement at the Boston Opera House beginning Oct. 14, it looks as if "Pas de Quatre," Anton Dolin's little ballet of the four famous ballerinas — Taglioni, Grahn, Grisi, and Cerito—from the Chalon lithograph of that title, to music of Cesare Pugni, were to be substituted for the long-familiar classic, "Swan Lake," on the opening night; and also as if Boston rather than New York were to have the United States première of the late Michel Fokine's last ballet, "Helen of Troy," for that work does not appear on the New York schedule until Oct. 28, the latter part of Ballet Theater's part in the season of ballet at the Metropolitan Opera House. It is, however, listed there as a United States première. The Boston dates announced are Thursday evening, Oct. 15, and Saturday matinee, Oct. 17.

More of the works than are so listed will be novelties to Boston, as Ballet Theater's "Les Sylphides," different in décor and treatment from other Russian ballet companies' productions, has not been seen here before, nor has Simon Semenoff's one-act version of the classic ballet, "Coppélia"; nor for that matter, has a proper presentation of "Petrouchka," under Fokine's direction.

The complete Boston repertory (to date) stands as follows:

Oct. 14, evening, "Pas de Quatre," "Pillar of Fire," "Bluebeard"; Oct. 15 matinee, "Les Sylphides," "Pillar of Fire," "Petrouchka"; evening, "Helen of Troy," "Aleko," "Princess Aurora"; Oct. 16 evening, "Pas de Quatre," "Lilac Garden," "Bluebeard"; Oct. 17, matinee, "Coppélia," "Pas de Quatre," Bluebeard"; Oct. 17, evening, "Pillar of Fire," "Aleko," "Helen of Troy."

Opening Tonight

At the Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark." New play by Maxwell Anderson presented by the Playwrights' Company with Aline MacMahon heading a cast which includes William Prince, Mary Rolfe, Matt Crowley, James Monks, Joan Dolan, George Mathews, Stanley G. Wood, Edward O'Shea, Grover Burgess, Toni Favor, Robert Williams, Carl Gose, and Charles Ellis. The production has been directed by Lem Ward. Settings are by Howard Bay and lighting effects by Moe Hack. Curtain at 8:30.

'Beat the Band' Stays

A third week has been added to the engagement of George Abbott's new musical, "Beat the Band," at the Shubert, carrying the booking now up to Oct. 10. A new number, "Proud of You," sung by Jack Whiting and Toni Gilman, has now been added to the first act.

Shortwave Talks Open At Harvard

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Of interest to short-wave listeners will be a new autumn series produced by Harvard University, in co-operation with WRUL, entitled "The United Nations," a continuation of last season's "The Fight for a Free World." Samuel H. Cross, Harvard professor of Slavic languages and literature, is tonight's speaker and his subject will be Russia, WRUL, 9:15 p. m. (6.04mc, 9.70mc, 11.79mc).

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his Sinfonietta in a program of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" and the Overture to Weber's "Abu Hassan," MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

Charles Laughton, Col. Lemuel Q. Stoopnagel, and Joan Edwards, singer, are guests of "Stage Door Canteen." Other guests are Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Albert Spalding, violinist, CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m.

"Should the President's Farm Price Plan Be Adopted?" will be discussed at a new time on "America's Town Meeting of the Air": Senator John Hollis Bankhead will oppose the plan, and Leo M. Cerne, executive secretary of the Research Institute of America, will support it. George V. Denny, Jr., is moderator, BLUE-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Raymond Clapper, columnist and international reporter, inaugurates a twice weekly (Monday and Thursday) series of news analyses, in place of Raymond Gram Swing, MBS-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

Bernard Herrmann conducts the Columbia Concert Orchestra in a program of Russian-American music, playing the March from Prokofieff's "Peter and the Wolf"; Three Tone Pictures by Charles Griffes; "Song of the Nightingale," part of the incidental music Napravnick wrote for Alexei Tolstoy's drama, "Don Juan"; Harold Triggs' "The Bright Land," and Farwell's "Dawn and War Dance," CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

For 'Stage Door Canteen'

Tallulah Bankhead joins Katharine Cornell, Katharine Hepburn, Kay Kyser, Helen Hayes, Gertrude Lawrence, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, Ray Bolger, and Jane Cowl as one of the stars of Sol Lesser's forthcoming film, "Stage Door Canteen." The story is scheduled to go before the cameras on Nov. 1. The screen play will be by Delmer Daves. By special arrangement with the American Theater Wing War Service, which operates the New York and other canteens for servicemen, Mr. Lesser secured the rights to make the film. All profits above production and distribution costs will be turned over to the Theater Wing.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Beat the Band," musical comedy presented by George Abbott. Music and lyrics by Johnny Green and George Marion, Jr. Featuring Susan Miller, Jack Whiting, Jerry Lester and Romo Vincent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Count Me In," musical comedy. Charles Butterworth, Luella Gear. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"The Eve of St. Mark," by Maxwell Anderson. Featuring Aline MacMahon, William Prince, Mary Rolfe, James Monks. Directed by Lem Ward. Settings by Howard Bay. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Jealousy," by Louis Verneuil. Presented by N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 2:15, 6:15, 9:15. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Fenway—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 11:45 a. m., 2, 6:15, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Monastery," 1, 3:30, 5:50, 8:10. "Life of Beethoven," 2:15, 4:30, 6:50, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:56 a. m., 2:35, 6:12, 9:41. "Flying With Music," 8:45 a. m., 1:31, 4:56, 8:27. "Battle of Midway," 10:40 a. m., 3:17, 5:54, 9:32.

Kenmore—"When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor, Greer Garson, Herbert Marshall. 2:00, 6:10, 9:40. "A Girl, a Guy, a Gob," George Murphy. 1, 4:50, 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 11:50 a. m., 3:50, 7:30, 9:20.

Modern—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:45. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 9:15 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

Old South Newsreel — "New Soldiers Are Tough," "Battle of Midway," Kaltenborn," "Tex McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:00 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:45, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—"Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:30.

RKO-Boston — "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 9, 11:15 a. m., 1:25, 3:50, 6:10, 8:30, 10:50. Stage Show: 10:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:05, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Scollay—"Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater — "The Battle of Midway," "The F. B. I. Front," "More About Nostradamus," "Glen Gray and His Casa Loma Orchestra," "Russia's Bakri," "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10. "Atlantic Convoy," Bruce Bennett, John Beal, Virginia Field. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—"Joan of Ozark," Judy Canova. 9:30, 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 4:55, 7:25, 9:55. "Foreign Agent," John Sheldon. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

Telepix—"Stalingrad." "March of Time," "Glen Gray and Band," "Quebec," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"Roxy Hart," Ginger Rogers, George Montgomery. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35. "Mark of Zorro." 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Uptown—"Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. 2:35, 5:30, 8:20. "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45.

Washington Street Olympia—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Jack Haley. 8:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 9:55. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. "Secrets of Old Paris," June Preiser, Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Something to Sing About," 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Montide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Syncopation," Jackie Cooper, Alepha Manjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "This Time for Keeps," Ann Rutherford, R. Sterling. 1:30, 5. Broadway," Pat O'Brien, George Raft. 3:15, 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy, Miriam Hopkins. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks.

Coolidge Corner: "The Postman Didn't Ring," Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Robert Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30.

Cleveland Circle: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr, Buddy Ebsen. 1:45, 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," Claude Hulbert. 2, Evenings 7:30-11.

Strand: "Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 3:34, 9:43. "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman Square: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton. "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Pat Knowles. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks, Jane Baxter. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:04, 8:14. "All American Co-Ed," Frances Langford, Johnny Downs. 2:07, 7, 10:11.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne, Patric Knowles. "Ships with Wings," Leslie Banks, Jane Baxter. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Great Man's Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 8:15. "True to the Army," Jerry Colonna. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "The Affairs of Jimmy Valentine." "Jesse James," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2:25, 5:33, 8:41. Newsreels and shorts. 1:36, 4:36, 7:46.

Mystic: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Eileen Drew. 2:15, 7, 9:45. "Parachute Nurse," K. Harris. 2:05, 6:25.

Maplewood: "Fantasia." "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" Sheila Ryan. 1:45, 7:30.

Strand: "Postman Didn't Ring." Brenda Joyce. 2:05, 5:15, 8:15. "Wings for the Eagle" Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery, Dorothy Lamour, Richard Denning. 1:50, 7:40. "Beyond the Blue Horizon." 3:45, 9:40.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. "Secret Agent of Japan," Preston Foster, Lynn Bari. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 3:40, 8:15. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:25, 6:40, 9:55.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Moontide," Jean Gabin, Ida Lupino. "Sing Your Worries Away," Bert Lahr. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Short subjects. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 2:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Mayfoot," William Tracy, Jimmy Gleason. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "The Falcon Takes Over," Lynn Bari, George Sanders. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "The Falcon Takes Over," Lynn Bari, George Sanders. 2, 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, Randolph Scott. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer. 2, 8.

Strand: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. "Mexican Spitfire Sees a Ghost," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "Juke Girl," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. "The Sweater Girl," June Preisser. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy, Anne Shirley. "They Fly by Night," 1:45, 7:45. Coolidge: Miss Annie Rooney," Shirley Temple. "Live of a Bengal Lancer," Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sunday.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Henry and Dizzy," Jimmy Lydon. Charlie Smith. 1:45, 7:30.

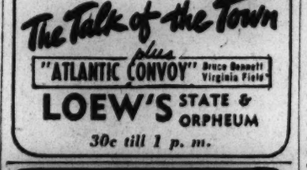
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Playmates," Kay Kyser. "The Blonde from Singapore," John Barrymore. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "I Married an Angel," Jeanette MacDonald, Nelson Eddy. 2:44, 8:04. "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake, Robert Preston. 3:13, 6:30, 9:37.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

CARY GRANT · JEAN ARTHUR AND RONALD COLMAN



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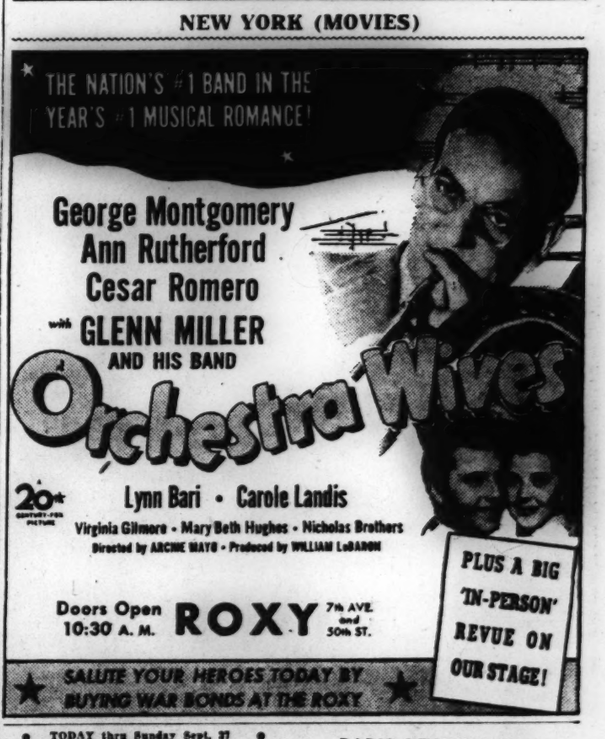
NEW YORK (MOVIES)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Evenings 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

Nazis Pushed Back at Stalingrad

Continued from Page 1

ago. It had been damaged during enemy air attacks off Guadalcanal.

Approximately half of the personnel of the Little was saved when it went down.

The loss included the commanding officers, Lieut. Commander William Walter Graham, Jr., of the Jarvis, and Lieut. Commander Gus B. Lofberg, of the Little.

The Jarvis had a normal complement of 172 officers and men. The 1,500-ton vessel was a modern ship, having been commissioned in 1937. It was built at the Puget Sound, Wash., Navy Yard.

The Little, a converted former World War destroyer of 1,060 tons, probably had between 150 and 200 men on board. Since half this total personnel was saved, the Little's losses may have been between 75 and 100 men.

The United States, on the basis of the Navy's published reports, now has had five ships sunk and five damaged in the Solomons offensive compared with the enemy's 22 or more in operations among those islands.

Stalingrad:

Russians Recover Fortified Positions

Russian reports that the defenders of Stalingrad had recaptured a group of fortified positions from the Germans northwest of the City implied that there was not a single new breach in Russian lines within the streets of the embattled Volga River city. The Germans were reported again "hurriedly bringing up reinforcements" by plane to fill their ranks.

The Russian Navy's Volga River gunboats helped Army artillerymen, machine gunners, and riflemen in their defense.

The German High Command said that "during the course of strong Soviet counterattacks from the northern direction 34 Soviet tanks were destroyed" in the battle for Stalingrad.

This was considered partial confirmation by the Germans of Russian report. The German communiqué devoted only three brief, noncommittal sentences to the Stalingrad battle.

Moscow reports said that Russians were doggedly holding their positions in barricaded streets and smoking ruins under shot, shells, and bombs. The fact that Stalingrad, never a fortress city, still held out in the thirty-first day of its siege was regarded here as one of the greatest testaments to the skill and courage of the Red Army.

The Army newspaper Red Star said the current fighting was the most intense of the battle.

The Germans were declared to have used 200 tanks as a shield for one push into the body of the City, only to be repulsed.

Nazi troops seized a large building in violent fighting. Soviet patrols rushed approaches and overpowered guards on the stairways, in corridors, and rooms. Finally, Red Star said, Russian fighters armed with explosives blew up the structure with the Germans inside.

Germans Report Gains in Caucasus

Deeper inroads in the mountainous northwest Caucasus and along the valley of the Terek River also were reported by a German communiqué. It said the Air Force bombed the Russian Black Sea naval port of Tuapse, goal of a column moving south from Novorossisk, setting a big freighter afire there.

The Russians were said still to be attacking northwest of Voronezh, which anchors the right flank of the German campaign in Southern Russia, and at Rzhev, 130 miles northwest of Moscow. In both sectors, however, the German communiqué reported the Russians stopped.

"In the northern sector of the front," it added, "a German attack south of Lake Ladoga, despite stubborn Soviet resistance and futile Soviet counterattacks, gained further ground."

Moscow said the German attacks were repelled both in the Voronezh area of the Upper Don Basin and in the Terek Valley.

Determined Russian resistance in the Mozdok region of the central Caucasus forced the Germans to break off an assault and retreat with a loss of 5 tanks, 24 trucks, and about 200 men, it was said.

A series of thrusts by four German infantry regiments and 75 tanks against Russian positions in the Voronezh area was reported beaten back by Soviet troops and aircraft.

"All attacks were repulsed," it was announced. "Fourteen enemy tanks were crippled or burned out, and more than 1,500 men were wiped out. Four German planes were shot down by antiaircraft fire."

The Germans not only were unable to gain in an attack upon Soviet lines on the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus below Novorossisk, but were pressed back by a counterattack, a Russian communiqué said. More than 300 Germans were declared wiped out.

Almost 1,200 miles to the north, Red Army men who have dug in after an advance against the Germans still threatening Leningrad's flank in the Sinyavino area on the Volkhov River were reported to have repulsed Nazi attacks and destroyed eight tanks.

A Stockholm message to the London Daily Express said German troop trains were moving north through Norway and a new offensive was expected to be launched this fall against Murmansk, Russia's Arctic port of entry for United States and British munitions.

The Times of London said editorially that Moscow might be considered safe for another season and that the German Army was "doomed to the hardships and attrition of another winter in the Russian snows."

Alexander Inspects American War Tools

By the Associated Press

Cairo, Sept. 24

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, Britain's Middle East Commander, became the first member of his forces today to fire the United States' Garand rifle and the first to make a test drive of a General Grant tank repaired in American workshops in the desert.

The tank itself was a first—the first out of the newly-completed shops built by United States forces.

General Alexander, accompanied by Maj. Russell W. Maxwell, Commander of American Forces in this theater, was inspecting a vast new American ordnance depot and training center which is almost completed.

Raid on Reich:

Royal Air Force Blasts Flensburg

British bombers in their first night raid against Germany this week attacked objectives in the north and northwest, including submarine yards at Flensburg, Wednesday night, the Air Ministry announced.

This thrust accompanied a raid by Coastal Command aircraft on an Axis convoy off the Netherlands coast in which three medium-sized ships were declared hit.

"Ten of our bombers are missing from these operations," the Air Ministry said.

Authorities said that overnight aerial activity against Britain was confined to flights by three Nazi bombers. One was reported destroyed before it crossed the coast.

Some explosive-type incendiary bombs were dropped on a town in Northeast England and one or two fires were started, but authorities said these were dealt with quickly and the damage was slight.

The last time the Royal Air Force was over North Germany was Sept. 14, when Wilhelmshaven was blasted. Other targets in that area have included Bremen, Bremerhaven, Hamburg, and Emden.

Flensburg is a Baltic port in the Prussian Province of Schleswig-Holstein, near the Danish frontier.

French Riviera Now War Zone

The Alpes Maritimes Department of Southeastern France, which includes most of the Riviera, was decreed a "number one war zone" and a complete blackout was ordered.

[The dispatch, sent through censorship at Vichy, gave no indication of the reason for the new precautions — primarily against air action—in the region along the Mediterranean across the border from Italy.

The Italians occupy a narrow strip of the French Riviera.]

Meanwhile, the Italian communiqué acknowledged that British air raiders had attacked several localities on the south coast of Sicily, machine-gunning Trapani and the near-by Island of Colombaia and bombing the highway between Gela and Licata.

One of the British raiders was reported shot down by antiaircraft fire over Porto Empedocle. The raids caused one fatality and nine other casualties, the bulletin said.

The Italians also reported that British torpedo-carrying planes had attacked an Axis convoy in the Mediterranean, but said two of the planes were destroyed by fire from escorting vessels, and the convoy continued its course.

Madagascar:

British Troops Occupy Tananarive

The French garrison of Tananarive surrendered unconditionally yesterday and British troops occupied the Madagascar Capital just a fortnight after their landings on the west coast of the island, the British announced officially.

A communiqué said the troops were "received with cheering" by the population when they marched into the City after breaking through suddenly stiffened French resistance 15 miles north of the Capital.

Antalaha, 200 miles south of Diego Suarez, on the northeast coast, also was occupied early Wednesday morning, the communiqué said.

The British occupation of Tananarive was announced officially by the French Government which said Governor General Armand Annet had reported with regret that stubborn resistance by his troops had failed to halt the British advance.

Convoy Attack:

9 Vessels Sunk, Germans Claim

Germans claimed that their submarines had sunk three destroyers, an auxiliary cruiser, and five transports in an attack on an Allied convoy between Spitzbergen and Iceland.

Neither the reported attack on the convoy nor German claims of losses inflicted were confirmed by any other source. Previous German claims of Allied ship sinkings on the Artic supply route have been termed "grossly exaggerated" by the British.

The announcement said the convoy, described as British, was bound from Soviet Russia to British and American ports and "consisted of a larger number of protecting vessels than transport vessels."

The Germans also reported their submarines had sunk 13 Allied merchant ships totaling 75,000 tons and a corvette in attacks on Allied supply lines in the Atlantic, off the African coast, and in the Caribbean.

Second Front:

French Are Warned To Evacuate Coast

Declaring that the United Nations are preparing for an offensive against Germany which will be launched without warning, the British Radio appealed anew to the French people last night to co-operate by evacuating French coastal areas.

"In the course of our military operations," the message said, "it was necessary, and today it is more necessary than ever, to envisage the possibility of landings by British and Allied troops on French soil, of operations by our Navy in French territorial waters, and attacks by the RAF on military objectives in Occupied France.

"An offensive of the United Nations is being prepared. On the day when we can be assured of attaining our goal—which is nothing less than the annihilation of Hitlerite Germany—this offensive will be launched.

"No one will be warned in advance of the attack or the point at which it will take place, but when the moment comes to call for the co-operation of the French people as a whole we will keep our promise to let you know in time."

The announcer recalled that a series of warnings had been broadcast to the French in the last six months to "prevent as far as humanly possible the useless shedding of French blood."

"By following our advice," he said, "you will contribute to the success of present and future operations that form the prelude to full-scale action which has been so long awaited."

Fliers Honored:

42 Americans In Rumanian Raid

Col. Harry A. Halverson, commander of United States bombers in the Middle East theater, led in person the raid by American heavy bombers on the Rumanian oil fields last June 12, it was disclosed Wednesday when he and 41 other American flyers were awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Colonel Halverson's citation said that after a long and arduous flight he attacked a large refinery in Rumania at the head of a formation of heavy bombers. In spite of enemy fighter opposition his force caused considerable destruction and the operation was "so successfully planned as to render enemy opposition ineffective."

Spain Loses Ship:

Passenger Vessel Sunk in Caribbean

The Spanish Embassy here has received word that the 4,058-ton Spanish steamer Monte Gorbea had sunk off the British island of Santa Lucia in the Caribbean and that 20 survivors had reached Martinique.

The embassy said it had no other information.

The ship left Buenos Aires, Argentina, Aug. 20 en route to Bilbao, carrying passengers.

Dr. Lilge Jailed on Charge Of Breaking Curfew Law

BERKELEY, Calif., Sept. 24 (AP)—Dr. Fritz Carl Henrich Lilge, educational instructor at the University of California, was held in jail Sept. 22 on a charge of violating the Alien Curfew Law.

Police said Dr. Lilge, a native of Germany, admitted he frequently had been out with friends after 8 p. m., the curfew hour for enemy aliens.

He protested his loyalty to the United States was established through several anti-Nazi articles he wrote for the Harvard Educational Review, which had cost him his German citizenship.

Americans Help India to Step Up War Production

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24 (AP)—Sir Hormasji Peroshaw Mody, Indian Supply Minister, said today that American technicians, instead of British, were being used to put into effect the recommendations of Henry F. Grady for improving India's war production.

Mr. Grady headed a commission earlier this year to study the manufacturing potentiality of India. He was sent by President Roosevelt.

Sir Hormasji said Americans were being used because they understood the nature of the recommendations better and assured Indians that the United States was not using the war as an excuse for establishing its own industries here.

India Mob Attack

DACCA, India, Sept. 24 (AP)—A Constable was killed and several persons were injured Sept. 22 at Nawabganj, 18 miles from Dacca, when police fired on a mob which attacked the local police station with crude bombs, spears and staves.

Europe and Japan Institute Reports

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The American Institute of Food Distribution said that a real shortage of food necessary to maintain health prevailed on the European continent, in Japan, and in Japanese-occupied territories.

The Institute, in an analysis of the world food situation, said there was a "probability that this food shortage will shortly be extended to the western part of Asiatic Russia."

Said the organization: "Bounteous harvests in 1942 in North America and Great Britain have temporarily improved the food situation for the United Nations. Disappointing harvests have made the food situation in Axis-dominated Europe more serious.

"Widespread bad harvests in 1943 would make the food situation critical in practically the entire world."

Convicted Traitor's Wife Loses Her Citizenship

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP)—Federal Judge Edward J. Moinet Sept. 23 revoked the American citizenship of Mrs. Agnes Stephan, wife of convicted traitor Max Stephan, after she failed to appear in court to defend herself against the Government's charge she obtained her naturalization papers fraudulently.

The Government charges Mrs. Stephan made false statements in applying for naturalization several years ago as an immigrant from Germany via Canada.

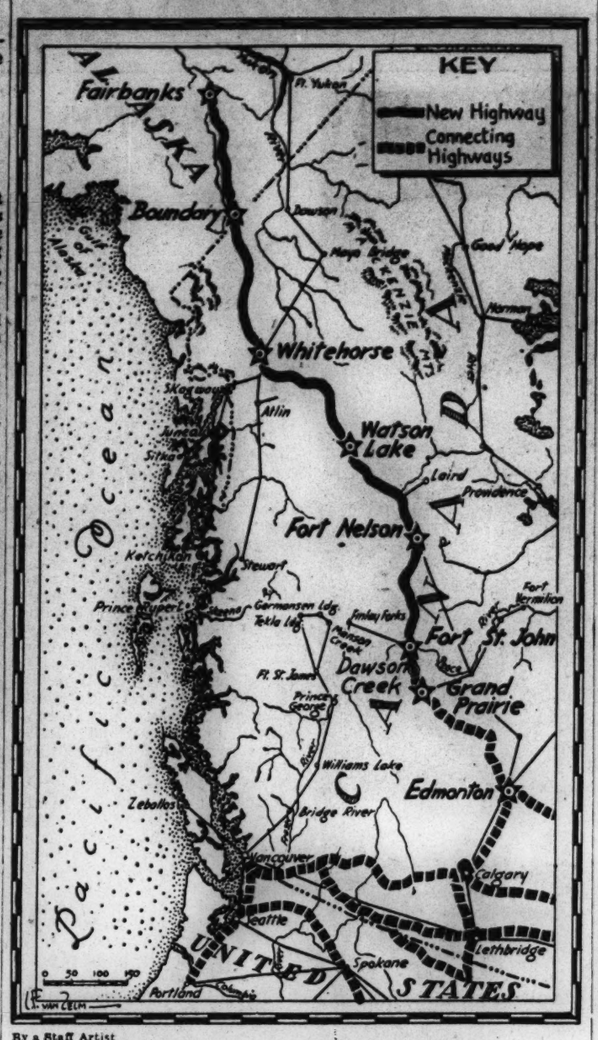
Her husband is under sentence to hang Nov. 13 as a traitor for aiding the flight of a German officer from internment in Canada.

New Jersey Defers Draft Of Service Married Men

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24 (AP)—New Jersey's married men won't be called up for military service until other states reach a parity in reclassification, Lieut. Col. Edgar N. Bloomer, State Selective Service Director, said Sept. 23.

Draft quotas are based on the men in 1-A, Mr. Bloomer said, and the large number of married men newly reclassified had brought New Jersey a quota "out of proportion" to those of states where local boards had lagged in reclassification of married men as 1-A.

On to Alaska



By a Staff Artist

Vital Military Road Nears Completion

War necessities have driven through the Alaska Highway in record time. It will connect at Edmonton with road and rail networks of Canada and the United States. At Fairbanks it reaches Alaska's railway system that will speed supplies for advanced bases facing Japan.

Canada Draws Closer to U. S. In Northwest

OTTAWA, Sept. 24 (CP)—Pressure of war has brought about co-operation to an unprecedented degree between the United States and Canada in the area made up of Alaska, the Yukon Territory and Northern British Columbia, and officials in Washington and Ottawa have set about collecting data as to how this co-operation is working out.

The construction of the Alaska Highway has centered public attention on this district and is expected to play a big part in opening up the country during the war and afterwards. The desire is to provide information so the two Governments can work out a plan to exploit efficiently the known resources in timber, fishing, mining and agriculture so there will be no letdown when peace comes.

All war materials now move without interruption across the border, both ways, between Canada and Alaska, an official stated. American and Canadian halibut boats receive the same treatment when they enter a Pacific Coast port whether the port is in Canada or the United States. American whalers have been granted permission to use a port in the Queen Charlotte Islands for their land operations.

All Because of War

All this is a new situation brought about by the war.

Officials said information as to how this co-operation works out will be valuable to the two Governments in planning the future of that part of North America. Plans are reported being made to connect Alaska through Canada, by telegraph lines, with the United States proper.

One of the great drawbacks in the past in these admittedly rich northern territories has been lack of communications. This has hampered lumbering, prospecting for minerals and particularly agricultural development. It has been difficult to raise any farm products that could profitably be shipped out of the district because of the heavy freight costs.

The Alaska Highway now being built will help considerably in this connection and surveys already have been started with a view to connecting Canada's railway system with Fairbanks, Alaska. The air route to Alaska will be an important factor.

Have Similar Problems

Many of the problems in Alaska, the Yukon and Northern British Columbia are similar and their resources also are similar, so it may be found that they can best be developed by a unity of effort in which the national boundary lines would not be permitted to act as a barrier.

The project has wonderful possibilities, it was said here. Resources Minister Crerar recently made a flight over that part of Canada, including the Alaska Highway. He declined to comment about the trip on his return but it is known that in the account he gave his Cabinet colleagues he was enthusiastic about the future of that country, not only in regard to world air-routes across it after the war but because of the natural resources which it will be possible to develop.

One of the advantages which is given a great deal of attention here is that the country would be able to supply homes and sustenance for thousands of people who would be able to ship out of the country more products than they would require to import.

Negro to Command Booker T. Washington

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington, named for the Negro educator, will be placed in charge of a Negro captain, the Maritime Commission announced.

The Booker T. Washington, a freighter of 10,000 tons deadweight, will be launched soon by the California Shipbuilding Company, Wilmington, Calif., and is expected to be completed by mid-October.

The Commission said Hugh Mulzac of Brooklyn, the only Negro to hold a master's certificate, had been assigned to command the vessel. Mr. Mulzac has held his master's certificate for 20 years. The Booker T. Washington's crew will be composed of both white and Negro officers and men.

Women to Boost Salvage Campaign

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Fuller participation by women in the National salvage campaign is being sought by the War Production Board.

The WPB announced that it was holding conferences with a group of business and professional women to discuss means of bringing about greater activity in the campaign.

After the conferences here, WPB said, the women will go to various parts of the country to work with local salvage officials.

Those participating in the conferences included: Miss Alice Haley, New York; Miss Helen Robertson, Cleveland; Miss Sally Woodward, Minneapolis; Miss Essie Elliott, San Francisco; Miss Jean MacDougall, Chicago; Miss Ruth Atwater, Washington; Miss Edwina Nolan, Bridgeport, Kan.; Mrs. Vivian Shirley Nason, Philadelphia; Miss Mabel Flanley, New York; and Miss Grace Hartley, Atlanta, Ga.

Germanizing Czech Youth Blow Against Patriotism

Continued from Page 1

spirit of the Czechs still are unsuccessful. Those whom Mr. Moravec described as "those fat, grubs eating at the roots of healthy Czech culture" are literary critics and writers who still attempt to express as much democratic thought as possible.

Most significant is Mr. Moravec's admission that the Czechs are finding relief under present conditions in reading what he calls "sloppy half products of Czech culture" but which really are works of Masaryk, Karel Capek, and other works which express love for one's native land, language, and nation.

The failure of the Germans and Quisling Moravec to re-educate the older generation of Czechs has inspired them to greater efforts to secure Czech youth. Preparations were begun last May for the development of a scheme whereby all Czech children between 10 and eighteen years should be re-educated as the Reich required and according to the needs of the new Europe. This is out-of-school work and will follow lines of Hitler Youth Movement in Germany. Already 40 selected Czech youths have undergone thorough training in physical culture and Nazi ideology. In February, 1943, it is expected that the scheme will be fully organized and will embrace about one million Czech youths of both sexes. Mr. Moravec, in a press interview on this subject, declared: "I stated on July 3 that in one year Czech youth would be altered beyond recognition. I stand by the statement and I rarely err."

Mr. Moravec is little known outside the Czech Protectorate, particularly in his capacity as Minister of Education. Before the Protectorate was compelled to capitulate to the Germans, Mr. Moravec was a military critic whose articles in Lidove Noviny generally were accepted as interpreting the viewpoint of the Czechoslovak General Staff.

No Hope From West

Events between Sept. 19, 1938, and the German occupation of Prague on March 19, 1939, appear to have convinced him that there was nothing the Czechs could expect from the western democracies. Hence, the only alternative was the fullest co-operation with the German conqueror. This Quisling is most powerful among the Czechs today since he is the willing agent of the German overlords whose aim in the Protectorate is cultural assimilation of the Czechs since the Germans unhesitatingly admit that they consider Bohemia and Moravia to be an integral part of the Third Reich. Whatever may happen in other European countries, the Protectorate is for them already "an internal problem."

By a recent decree, Mr. Moravec, as Minister of Education, also is empowered to modify the organization of schools throughout the Protectorate. Ostensibly this is simply administration, but it will lead to further Germanizing and greater powers to this Quisling. The only check upon him, and a weak check, is in the new decree which makes it necessary to obtain President Hacha's consent where old types of schools are to be abolished or new ones set up.

Mr. Moravec obviously has overreached himself and has been carried away by the great power he now wields. This is so marked that the listener often hears a Hitler imitation in such phrases as "I shall transform Czech culture, I shall mobilize those Czech cultural workers who know how to serve."

In the Chinese Manner

LIVERPOOL, England, Sept. 24 (AP)—Thirty-four Chinese defendants in an assault case caused consternation in a Magistrate's Court here Sept. 23 when they proposed taking an oath in traditional Chinese fashion by breaking a saucer each and saying, "as this saucer is broken so may my soul be shattered."

Several hundred Chinese witnesses may be called in the case, and only two saucers could be found in the court room. The Magistrate observed, "there is a war on, and the breaking of saucers seems to be a needless extravagance."

The manufacture of china is limited for the duration.

One Chinese then made a suggestion that the oath might be taken to the accompaniment of the cutting of throats of cockerels.

With food rationing in effect that idea was worse than saucer smashing.

The Chinese Consul finally suggested that most witnesses could be persuaded to raise their hands and speak an oath.

Fight Deal 'Shocks' Stimson

Continued from Page 1

by the War Department" under the terms of which no private interest would have benefitted.

Committee Findings

"Upon investigation," the committee announcement said, "it was found that there were commitments and obligations with regard to sums of money owed by the soldier contestants in this fight. In order that the fight may go forward it is incumbent upon the committee to meet the sums of money owed by these soldiers to private interests."

It has been estimated in some quarters that total expenses for the fight would run somewhere close to $300,000. This includes the payments authorized to the fighters, training camp expenses, stadium rental, and other expenses. Estimates of the total gate for the fight, based on $40 top price for tickets, have run as high as $1,000,000.

Representative Donald L. O'Toole (D) of New York, told the House the War Department was making a "mockery" of this war by permitting the fight and called for a congressional investigation to determine whether favoritism was being shown some members of the armed forces.

"What a mockery we are making of our Army and of charity," he added. "The United States Army is being used for the first time to guarantee obligations that are owed to a fight promoter."

Representative Holland (D) of Pennsylvania told the House that Mr. O'Toole apparently had forgotten that Sergeant Louis donated his whole purses to Army and Navy relief in two previous fights.

"To say . . . that this is making a mockery out of the Army and a mockery out of charity, to permit these two upstanding Americans to engage in a boxing bout that will benefit their buddies in service, is certainly hitting below the belt," Mr. Holland said.

Jacobs Statement

In New York, Mr. Jacobs, promoter of the fight, had this to say: "War Boxing Inc. and the War Department asked me to promote this fight to raise a large sum of money for Army emergency relief.

"The plans for the fight were approved by the War Department and War Boxing, Inc. If Mr. Stimson thinks an investigation is necessary, it's all right with me.

"A representative of the War Department saw Louis at Fort Riley before the fight was arranged. Louis told him that he had certain obligations which he would like to have met if he was going to fight. So far as I'm concerned, whatever money Joe owes me he can owe me for as long as he wants."

War Boxing, Inc., is the corporate name of the sports writers' committee.

Plant Possibilities Not Met in Tanks

CHICAGO, Sept. 24 (AP) — The United States' production of tanks is "astounding," but shortages of materials have kept production down to a fraction of plant potentials, Brig. Gen. Donald Armstrong said here.

Addressing a meeting of the board of directors of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce Saturday, General Armstrong, head of the Army Ordnance Tank and Automotive Center, Detroit, said:

"We have been turning out tanks in astounding numbers, but we could be producing from two to three times as many if we had the materials."

"There is no question about the superiority of our M-3 and M-4 tanks," he added. "All our returning soldiers agree that these General Grants and General Lees have won their spurs in Libya and other fronts and are the best in the world."

The Board adopted a resolution urging Congress to make immediate provision for "adequate inflation control."

Such control, the resolution said should include ceilings upon wages, farm and consumer goods. A national tax bill "severe enough to take out of circulation the surplus spending power," was also recommended.

Long Underwear For Long Winter

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Stop worrying, America—it may be a long, tough winter, but there's plenty of long underwear to go around.

Roy A. Cheney, President of the Underwear Institute, had this happy announcement:

"This winter the chances of living in overheated homes and offices will be out for the duration and heavier underclothing will be in."

"Much of the heavy underwear will be heavier and coarser cotton garments," Mr. Cheney said, "because the armed forces are using the entire domestic wool clip as well as the combed yarn and finer carded yarns.

Mr. Cheney said that the underwear industry had sufficient capacity to take care of all needs of the armed forces and civilians, with the only bottleneck in the production of yarn.

Popular Inheritance For Arkansas 'Chest'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 24 (AP)—The Community Chest here received Sept. 23, 199 pairs of fine quality women's hose, woven from a patented thread now going into the manufacture of parachutes, after Gus Blass Company, Little Rock department store, decided it was not safe to continue the sale of them.

When the store opened this morning, all entrances were jammed and the crowd surged to the hosiery counters, where 900 pairs were on sale. When the counters were shoved against the salespeople, the management vainly tried to close the doors and clear the floor.

Then, President Noland Blass halted the sale 25 minutes after it began and gave the remaining hose to the Chest.

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Hotel Empire

Willkie Says Soviet People Disappointed

MOSCOW, Sept. 24—Wendell L. Willkie said today he would take back to Washington from Soviet Russia a story of growing disappointment and dissatisfaction over the failure of the United States and Britain to establish a second front.

"I feel it and you must," said Mr. Willkie.

He presented Premier Joseph Stalin a large, thick, and square envelope containing a personal message from President Roosevelt at a conference with him in the Kremlin last night.

To foreigners who have been working here since the Washington-London-Moscow agreements on the war were announced June 11 it has been no secret that individuals are gradually getting cooler treatment from the Russians, both officials and private citizens.

Talked to Officials

To date Mr. Willkie has talked to the highest officials of the Government and to workers in factories.

They all expressed appreciation for aid from the United States and Britain, but Mr. Willkie said it was apparent that what they really want is a second front.

Unless one comes, they are going to feel terribly let down, he asserted.

It was assumed here that Mr. Willkie will report to President Roosevelt this growing coolness.

After seeing Mr. Stalin, he said nothing that would indicate he did not discover a feeling of disappointment there, too.

American newspaper correspondents in Moscow have begun to hear more and more outright criticism of the United States and Britain recently.

Man in Street Asks

Persons the Americans meet casually in the street bring up the question of the second front and ask in plain language why none has been established.

Such Russians, feeling keenly the German drive into the Caucasus and against Stalingrad, say that in absence of a second front they are shouldering the burden of the war with Hitler.

Mr. Willkie and those who accompanied him said they were surprised at the feeling.

Premier Stalin and Mr. Willkie, President Roosevelt's personal representative on a tour of strategic world centers from Cairo to Chungking, met for two hours.

With them was Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar.

Pictures Published

Soviet newspapers published large pictures of Premier Stalin and Mr. Willkie on their front pages.

Before his meeting with the Soviet Premier, Mr. Willkie was shown the defenses of Moscow and said that they were "the most impressive of any city I've seen this year."

"I believe Hitler would have a very tough job ever taking Moscow," he added.

Many women in uniform were among the defense units he inspected.

Mr. Willkie also visited a number of factories.

Polish Refugees Find Haven in Iran

Associated Press; Wide World

Fugitives From Axis Carry On in Strange Land

Upper: In a section of a building intended for a machine-gun factory, Polish refugee children sit on bricks for their school lesson. British and American Red Cross units are supplying clothing and food. Center left: B. D. MacDonald, head of the American Red Cross in the Middle East, stands with a group of refugee Polish children in Iran. These children were evacuated from Russian-occupied Poland to Russia and spent two years in a prison camp. Later, many of them were taken to Iran. Center right: Princess Monica Radziwill Strumillo who belongs to the Polish Women's Auxiliary. Lower: Members of the Polish Women's Auxiliary. They serve as telephone operators, guards, and clerks.

Hitler Divides 'Nordic' Race Into Classes

MOSCOW, Sept. 24 (AP)—A new racial policy, dividing the vaguely defined Nordic race into "full-valued" and "devalued" elements has been outlined by Adolf Hitler, the official Soviet news agency, Tass, reported in dispatches from Stockholm.

The division into first class and second class Nordics has become necessary because, according to Nazi theory, Nordics living on the periphery of Germany have allowed themselves to become "debased" by "inferior foreign elements," Tass asserted, quoting a curiuos secret document which it said had been circulated among German authorities in the occupied Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands.

The failure of Nordics who live on the periphery of the German racial center to resist effectively "the decline of their racial standards" establishes their unfitness to be classed as Nordics of the first order, the document said.

German occupying authorities, Tass continued, were advised to adopt three measures of policy to emphasize the superiority of the "nucleus German."

Three Observations

1. Draw political activities "from the hands of mixed and impotent national elements," and concentrate such activities among persons "bound by blood ties with internal Germany."

2. Draw on any number of representatives of the northern—second-class—races for work necessary to meet German economic and war needs.

3. In the execution of laws to differentiate "between elements of the Germanic race, and to await in these matters the decisions of imperial organs now under preparation."

Tass said these observations, reported to have been sent to German occupation authorities of Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and the Baltic States, were signed by Martin Bohrmann, who has assumed many of the duties of the fugitive Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess, and Alfred Rosenberg, so-called ideological leader of the Nazi movement.

The communication told German administrators that "the conquest of space inhabited by peoples of the Germanic race has brought about a contradiction and a distinction between conquerors and conquered."

This new factor, it added, was brought about by the "disintegrating influence of the racial chaos reigning on the borders of the German world."

Finns, Mongols, Slavs, Celts, Gauls and Anglo-Saxons have contributed to this chaos, it was said, and Germans inhabiting Germany are the sole examples of the "healthy Ayran nucleus."

"Right" Confirmed

"The events of 1940 to 1942 have confirmed the right of this superior element of the race to assume the leading political and educational role in the German space," the document continued.

The under-Germans—Untergermanen—"on the periphery who fell into the orbit of German conquest, particularly Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, Dutch and Walloons, have proved unable to resist the decline of their racial standards and consequently their states and social systems."

Tass said the letter stated that "previously announced principles of race policy, when applied to peoples of the North, gave rise to a harmful illusion of racial equality" of Scandinavian and other peoples on the one hand, and the German conquerors on the other.

Previous policies, it was added, "also afforded various groups collaborating with German authorities, particularly in Holland and Norway, false grounds for the maintenance of these illusions for the sake of furthering petty interests of national egoism."

The Russian News Agency said the document was entitled "Richtlinien für Rassenpolitik in dem besetzten Nord und Ostseeraum"—Basic Lines of Racial Policy in Occupied Regions of the North and the Baltic Sea Area—and that while it bore the signatures of Herr Bohrmann and Herr Rosenberg, it stated it was drawn up at the direction of Hitler and represented his latest thought on racial matters.

Russian-Trained Polish Fighters Moved Southward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Polish Ambassador Jan Ciechanowski has disclosed that most of the Polish troops which were being trained in Soviet Russia last spring, had been moved to the area between Egypt and the Caucasus.

The Ambassador, talking to newsmen, mentioned no figures and said that for military reasons the exact whereabouts of the troops could not be disclosed. Together with Polish units previously engaged on the North African desert front, they are being reorganized and re-equipped as a new army.

Some months ago it was reported that three divisions of Poles released from Russian prison camps after Germany's attack on the Soviet Union had been reorganized and soon would be in shape to take part in the fight against the Nazis.

Pullman Smashed In 3-Train Wreck

DICKERSON, Md., Sept. 24 (AP)—At least six persons were killed and more than a dozen injured in a collision early today of two passenger trains and a freight on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad main line.

A pullman, the last car on the Washington - bound Cleveland Night Express, into which the Diesel engine of the crack Ambassador train plowed, was hurtled into the side of a fast freight bound from Washington to Cumberland, Md.

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland said all available State police and relief aid were sent to the wreck.

The road officials said a flagman had been sent out while the Cleveland train was standing and being repaired, and that he had been recalled as the train started up. An official added that either he neglected to put out a warning torpedo or that the torpedo had failed to explode.

Investigators were sent out by the Safety Bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

America and World 'Discovered' by War

This is the final article in Mr. Harsch's series, "Our Far Eastern War."

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

As an American destroyer approached a New Zealand harbor last January its Skipper called his crew together on the fantail deck.

"This is the first American warship to come to this part of the world since the United States entered the war," he told them.

"You are the first American fighting men to join these people who have already been at war for two years. I want to ask just one thing of you.

"When you go ashore and meet these people and go to their homes remember that your country is going to be judged by your behavior. Some of them know Americans and know something about America, but most of them have vague and often strange ideas about us. How we get along with them during the war and how our countries get along with each other after the war depends very much on you."

Behind that appeal was a little uneasiness, perhaps—but a great deal of wisdom.

For the second time in its history America in this war is moving into the big world leaving its "splendid isolation" behind. Once before it did this, and then scampered home again, leaving a world which it had helped to save puzzled and somewhat resentful at this spectacle of what was then the most powerful and important single nation on earth refusing to accept any responsibility for the future, refusing to assume a role without which the world could have no balance or stability.

A Vital Adjustment

When this war is over America will find it more difficult to scamper home and pull the bedclothes of isolation over its responsibilities. If it learns anything from the history of the past 25 years it will take its place in the world. What that place will be and the skill with which it will play its role are being formed today by the behavior of Bill Smith on the streets of Sydney or Joe Debrowsky in London, as well as by the outcome of battles on land and sea.

From what I have seen of American soldiers and sailors across the face of half the world, I have confidence in the outcome. More than that, I believe that if the Admirals and Generals and Ambassadors represent America as faithfully and efficiently in their larger way as Bill Smith and Joe Debrowsky do in their small way, then America has a great future before it.

For those American boys have brought surprise to faces wherever they have gone. They are a new and different America from what most of the world had come to assume. For all of our diplomats and businessmen and movie colony "ambassadors of good will" and tourists, the world had come to see America through the queerly colored glasses of Hollywood, or through the bits of scandal or crime news which for a generation has been avidly pumped out of New York to the peoples of other nations.

What they expected us to be like was an inconsistent mixture of gangsters and New York cafe society, expensively upholstered stock market manipulators and hoboes, Indians and cowboys. Those are the things they knew about America, and for the average man in the average other part of the world those were all the things they knew.

Direct Contact Needed

Those were impressions that no formal Ambassador could ever overcome and no amount of "canned" publicity could ever dissolve. They could only be changed by the ordinary peoples of other countries coming in direct contact with ordinary Americans. And only a war and American Expeditionary Forces going to every part of the globe could have produced that mass contact.

It is too soon to draw broad conclusions about the final results everywhere. Our armies in France and England during the last war did not either carry with them or leave behind them invariable happy recollections. But there is no doubt that in the Far Pacific, in Australia and New Zealand and in the native islands along the route American prestige has gone higher than it has ever been before because of the appearance, manners and behavior of Bill Smith on the streets of Sydney.

Where I have been, people met a new America in these boys, and liked it. They were a surprise not only to foreigners. They opened some American eyes as well. An American General, an intelligent man who knew the world, remarked to me that for the first time in his life he realized that the American boy was the best advertisement his country could send abroad.

Before and After Picture

As for foreigners. Several Australians remarked to me about American soldiers they had been meeting. "These are all picked troops, of course." They were incredulous when I told them that on the contrary they were just the rank and file of a mixed army of conscripts seasoned with a few volunteers and a very few regulars.

An Australian hostess, in frank amazement, remarked, "These boys of yours are well mannered and nice looking." I asked her what she had expected and she said, "A lot of young, tough thieves."

Obviously the isolationism of pre-war America had gone far to separate the United States from the world. It knew little indeed of the rest of the world and the world knew far too little about it. The extent and the rapidity of change across this pre-war chasm of ignorance is something which must be seen to be appreciated. It may produce one of the great revolutions of world history. Out of it America is likely to learn to live with the world.

Meanwhile American boys from the western plains are learning that other countries have fascinating cities, and boys from New York and Chicago are hacking trails through tropic jungles, and both are finding the changes provocative and stimulating.

Antiaircraft Bid For 3-A Groups

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Men classified 3-A by the Selective Service were asked by the Antiaircraft Command Sept. 23 to volunteer as officer candidates at the Antiaircraft School, Camp Davis, N. C.

Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Commanding General of the Antiaircraft Command, said a nationwide quota of 500 volunteer officer candidates for the school offered an opportunity "to those Americans who earnestly seek a way to serve their country but who heretofore have been deterred by responsibilities to dependents."

Volunteer officer candidates undergo a 90-day basic military training course followed by 12 weeks of instruction in school. Those who fail of appointments as a Second Lieutenant are permitted to return to civilian life.

Rumania to Make A Synthetic Rubber

WASHINGTON — A synthetic rubber, "Romacol," produced from a by-product of the oil refining industry, is to be manufactured in two factories in Rumania, according to British trade reports received by the Department of Commerce. A new company has been formed and authorized to draw upon public credit up to 100,000,000 lei (about $523,000), to be repaid within three years after production begins. In return, the Government has received 12,000,000 lei of founders' shares out of a total capitalization of 40,000,000 lei.

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Canada Begins to Prepare To Cushion Postwar Blow

This is the first of two articles on the sharp changes the war has brought in Canada's economic life and the growing concern of the Dominion over the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy which must be made when hostilities end.

By Eaton Maxwell

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada rapidly is becoming "reconstruction" conscious. Already a Committee on Reconstruction has been working for almost two years, operating as an advisory group to a Cabinet Sub-Committee on Reconstruction, responsible to the Minister of Pensions and National Health.

As yet, the Committee is functioning on a very limited scale. Its membership is made up of non-government personnel from business, labor, agriculture, the sciences and the universities with its Chairman, Dr. Cyril F. James, Principal of McGill University, and sometime Professor of Banking at the Wharton School of Business. The Committee also has a full-time Secretary and a full-time Research Adviser with a small group of assistants.

So far, its main activities have been to mark out the broad lines of fact-finding that should be done in order to have available, for the use of government, and data about Canadian industry, agriculture, building trades, meat packing, etc., as will provide an immediate basis for policies affecting postwar employment, production and reconstruction in general.

Discussion Is Encouraged

Since the Committee has been armed only with a skeleton-staff it has gone to social scientists in the university and business world for most of its basic studies and up to the present there have been reports, by competent men in the field, on building trades, meat packing, certain agricultural questions, administrative problems in economic control, constitutional difficulties and others.

In addition, however, to these special studies, the Committee has encouraged a considerable amount of inter-departmental discussion in Ottawa on many subjects in order to get from among these top Civil Servants who really make economic policy, a general agreement as to the course of research useful for any postwar planning and the preparation, as well, of draft legislation that could reasonably be expected to meet certain foreseeable postwar needs.

Already the main lines of the Committee's thinking seem to be clear. That thinking is directed to certain fundamental issues that touch the whole of the Canadian economy and the relationship of that economy to the outside world The keystone in the arch of the Committee's thinking is the concept that the postwar world must be built on men's faith in each other, on the giving of employment to all, on the raising of living standards, on the satisfactions of cultural and community life and on the participation of all peoples in some kind of stable world order.

Paralleling this Committee's work is the significant rehabilitation program already in operation under the Committee on Rehabilitation, also responsible to the Minister of Pensions and National Health. Through this agency for over a year more than 1,500 men a month have been demobilized from the armed services for reasons of health and returned to civilian life, to factories, to farms and to offices.

Foreign Exchange Control

The Committee on Reconstruction, however, hardly would have the temerity at this stage of the war to deal in great detail with any long-range vital economic issues. But from what can be understood of its work it has already considered some of the main economic problems likely to be faced by Canada and it has tentatively explored their implications.

In foreign exchange control, for instance, a substantial proportion of Canadian opinion holds that so long as the world's money markets are disturbed, together with uncertainty in Canada's export markets, sharply varying balances of trade between Canada and, say the United States, the frozen character of Canadian sterling credits, and the dependence of Canada on the United States' industrial supplies, some government machinery will have to be maintained after the war's end to control most, if not all, capital movements to and from Canada and, in particular, to regulate the use of Canada's supply of United States dollars.

In view of this it would seem probable that wartime foreign exchange regulation will remain for a time in the period of postwar adjustment, even though substantial changes might be necessary to meet the new objectives of peacetime when Canada and the rest of the world will be trying to revise international trade and investment.

On Price Control

As to how much price control Canada is likely to have or to need when peace comes, the guessing by postwar "planners" in Ottawa takes this line: Two conditions made price control and a price ceiling in Canada necessary.

First, there were the huge increases in purchasing power and the resultant ability of Canadians to buy more goods and services.

Second, there was at the same time a need to lessen consumption in order to shift over labor, plants and materials to the production of war supplies; and that need to "shift-over" led more and more to a decline in the amount of available consumer goods in many lines, such as radios, cars, household equipment, etc. These two conditions led to a competitive demand among more purchasers for less goods.

Thus there were two types of competitive conditions developing swiftly in Canada in 1941 and driving the cost of living up sharply between March and October of that year. There was the competition between government and consumers for the same plants, labor, raw materials and there was the competition among consumers for a declining volume of available goods and services—the stoves, the woolens, the furniture and the canned groceries.

At war's end the total wage bill and general purchasing power of the Canadian people may well be higher than at any time in Canadian history. There may be found perhaps a national income in excess of $7,000,000,000 or $8,000,000,000 compared with $4,800,000,000 in 1940 and $6,000,000,000 in 1941.

Income and Outgo

At the same time, the more Canada's war effort advances, the sharper will become shortages in all types of consumer goods. Yet because every Canadian will have a job of some kind the situation may very well present a huge national income, and thus a huge national buying power—not all of which will have been drained off by taxation, war loans or war savings—and at the same time serious scarcities in scores of consumer goods items—clothes, fuel, luxuries, household supplies.

Under such conditions it would seem unwise to release all price controls. The problem then probably will be for the Government to exercise a general price control even after the peace begins, releasing these controls, however, in individual cases, one by one, where the supply problem has been restored to relatively "normal" conditions, until a kind of balance is established between national income and the production of consumer goods.

Then, too, predictions already are being made about labor and wages when peace comes to Canada. It is strongly felt that detailed preparation beforehand, both by industry and by Government, will be necessary to handle transitional unemployment and to avoid any wholesale termination of war production. Indeed, war production may have to be tapered off slowly even when there is no immediate military demand. Nevertheless, it would seem probable that a certain amount of transitional unemployment will take place. It is because of this that considerable pressure is being brought to bear in behalf of an Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

The Darker Side

Yet if, despite all measures, an early postwar depression hits Canada, a deflationary and unemployment period is likely to set in, with wages and hours of available work both declining sharply. But any such deflationary movement which remains unchecked by the Canadian Government will cause, without doubt, great labor unrest and a possible mass labor protest now made potentially more vigorous through the increased power of a trade union movement in the Dominion, that is being strengthened by the war, with the recruiting of thousands of new and skilled workers and the training of scores of new labor leaders.

At present there is no Federal legislation in Canada that provides a legal basis for compelling union recognition and collective bargaining. Some such machinery may have to be introduced if industrial tensions in the transition period are to be successfully overcome, for Canadian industrial experience suggests the need to give labor the power to organize and to deal collectively with employers.

Fundamentally, however, any solution to Canada's labor problem after the war will have to depend upon how completely the Dominion is able to release the productive forces of the nation to give "full" employment for the peace. This raises the basic question of a program of public and private investment aimed at creating the most diversified opportunities for the achievement of "full" peacetime employment.

Public works, on the most imaginative basis, the refashioning of war industries for peace production, the stimulating of the useful parts of Canada's historic foreign trade all, together, will require the planning and the inspiration of the best minds of Government and of business.

Where British Tried to Turn Table Again

Associated Press

Gialo, Oasis Fort in Libyan Desert

Top: Suggestive of the turrets and battlements of a Middle Ages fortress is that at Gialo, recently raided by British troops. Bottom: Italian soldiers in Gialo, which they now occupy, but when this picture was taken, some time ago, the British controlled the oasis and the Italians were prisoners.

Price Control Is Extended To Printing Trade

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration last night imposed specific price control over about one-fourth of the entire $2,500,000,000 printing and publishing industry, but exempted the neighborhood printshop and the publishers of books, newspapers, and periodicals.

A ceiling at March levels was placed on about 175 standard or semi-standard printed products as well as upon the printing services used in producing them, and an expanded list of services exempt from price control was promulgated.

The action was necessary, OPA explained, to provide the industry—second in number of firms and ninth in value of output in the country—with a single clear-cut price order specifying which services were under the ceiling and which were exempt because their value depends on editorial, idea or information content.

On the controlled list in the new order are such items as greeting cards, loose leaf binders and fillers, printed social stationary, tablets, diaries, mottoes, commercial letter heads and calendars, labels for cans, bottles and boxes, legal forms, check books, souvenir post cards, and stenographers' notebooks.

The expanded list of exempted items was contained in amendments to the general maximum price order, under which the industry formerly operated. Besides books, magazines, periodicals and newspapers the exemptions were enumerated as follows:

"Pamphlets, leaflets, sheet music, music rolls, stamp albums, maps, charts, catalogs, directories, programs, house organs, menus, advertising matter printed on paper (except such articles as containers, labels and book matches, the form of which serves a purpose other than that of advertising), time tables, tariffs, and price lists."

Also removed from price regulation were services, such as typesetting, platemaking, binding, printing and the like rendered in connection with the production of the exempt articles.

About 60 per cent of the industry thus was rendered excluded from price control. In addition, the new order exempts sales by any printer whose total gross sales in 1941 of printing and printed paper products were $20,000 or less.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said the exemption of smaller printers would not weaken over-all price control "since these sections of the industry have felt particularly strongly the depressed and highly competitive conditions that have resulted from the decline in the advertising and other commercial printing needs of industries whose normal activities have been curtailed by war."

"There were approximately 27,000 printing concerns with a volume under $20,000 in 1941," Mr. Henderson said, "and they accounted for less than 7 per cent of the industry's business."

Brazil Asks Defense Parley For River Sectors Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The first South American regional defense conference at the Uruguayan town of Rivera on the frontier with Brazil is being asked by Brazil to take emergency measures to protect its southern flank converging on the Rio de la Plata River system from the thousands of Axis nationals, many of them known to be dangerous agents, who are crisscrossing the numerous fluvial boundaries of that area.

Brazil took the initiative through Dr. Mario de Pimental Brandad, its representative on the emergency consultative committee for continental defense established in this City on the recommendation of the Rio de Janeiro conference. It is the duty of this committee to watch out for New World security and advise governments on the most efficacious methods to suppress subversion, "fifth column" action and totalitarian infiltration. Regional conferences were anticipated.

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, represented at the conference, are in a position effectively to control the terrestrial and fluvial frontiers to the south and southwest of Brazil where suspicious movements of men and arms have been reported since Axis aggression forced that country into the war.

Germans Infiltrating

That urgent action is required was obvious from reports of many Germans filtering into the Misiones territory of Argentina. The national gendarmerie was reinforced, as a consequence, near the village of San Javier. From Corrientes, Argentina, there were other reports of Germans—and Italians—fleeing from Brazilian justice.

No doubt is expressed that numerous Axis agents are trying to elude the Brazilian authorities but these latter are chiefly concerned with the menace implied by the congregation of several thousands of hostile Axis nationals on the frontiers, especially as there have been recent cases of Germans involved in river consignments of arms and ammunition.

At this time when concentrating its maximum energy on littoral protection and central war organization Brazil is most anxious to avoid any kind of trouble on its distant frontier, whether in the nature of a miniature revolt or sabotage of its interior production and transport.

To appreciate the immediate and potential dangers in this central region of South America it is worth recalling 1. that the greatest number of German colonists are located in southern Brazil, 2. that the Argentine Damonte Taborda Commission found totalitarian plotting was active among the Germans in Misiones and 3. that Bolivia identified German agents with the separatist agitation in Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Japanese in Paraguay

It should also be kept in view there are a fair number of Japanese colonists in Paraguay while Uruguay recently experienced trouble with German and Japanese agents in the department of Payandú, a little to the south of Rivera. Uruguayan frontier patrols have been reinforced.

One source in Buenos Aires took these reports seriously. It was the parliamentary commission for investigating anti-Argentine activities, presided over by the Socialist deputy, Juan Antonio Solari, in place of the Radical Raúl Damonte Taborda, who resigned owing to Conservative manipulations against him.

Solari's committee gave Deputy Julio A. Vanasco, another member of the commission, a secret mission. It is understood he is proceeding to Misiones to report on the problem of Nazis fleeing across the Argentine frontier from Brazil and Uruguay. He will also investigate reports of secret Nazi radio stations.

The clandestine immigration—if this is the worst complexion to be placed on the problem—is cited in calls for emergency measures of control at the Rivera Conference. Brazil and Uruguay are pressing for more co-operation on the frontiers with exchanges of information and reorganization of land and river policing. The Paraná, Paraguay, Pilcomayo and Uruguay Rivers, with their tributaries, may require special patrols.

Service Insurance Terms Face Easing

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Senate and House conferees have agreed on terms of insurance provisions of legislation enlarging benefits to service people under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act of 1940.

Under the compromise report the Government would guarantee payment of premiums on private policies up to $10,000 face value and allow the holder two years in which to pay after discharge.

The action will make possible final legislative action within a few days on other previously-approved provisions extending a moratorium to service people on debts, including taxes and mortgages, incurred after Oct. 17, 1940.

The original act covered debts incurred prior to Oct. 17, 1940.

French Fliers to Train in U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Navy announced that through agreement with Fighting French naval authorities a detachment of French naval aviators will be trained in this country.

The step is being undertaken, an announcement said, "in order to constitute in the future a French unit which, with planes furnished by the United States, will operate in co-operation with United Nations naval air forces."

"This agreement," the Navy added, "furnished an additional example of the eminent collaboration between the American and Fighting French armed services, which futher shows their resolve to unite closely their efforts in the conflict against common enemies."

From the wording of the statement it appeared that the French pilots will require only advanced training which will qualify them most directly for service with United States naval air forces, and it was presumed here that these are the forces with which they will serve.

The Navy did not disclose the number of French fliers to be given instruction in this country nor the school and bases at which they will be stationed.

Allegiance Affirmed

MONTREAL, Sept. 24 (CP)—Fighting French committees from all parts of Canada reaffirmed in a resolution here their attachment to the democracies and said that "until France is liberated from oppression the Fighting French intend to obey the Fighting French National Committee in London," who, in their eyes, "represent true aspirations and sentiments of many Frenchmen in France and throughout the world."

The meeting ended a three-day congress, held for the purpose of co-ordinating Fighting French groups throughout the Dominion and increasing promotional activities under Gen. Charles de Gaulle in conformity with the laws of Canada.

In another resolution, it was decided to open an office in Montreal to receive Fighting French forces and volunteers. It will be in charge of Commandant Maurice Quedrue, commander of naval forces for the Fighting French in Montreal.

The congress also asked that the flag of the Fighting French be placed at the side of flags of the United Nations at every public ceremony in Canada. It sent letters to the Federal and Provincial Governments thanking them for encouragement and sympathy toward the movement.

Yugoslavs Slay 5,000

ANKARA, Turkey, Sept. 24. Delayed. (AP)—Yugoslav sources reported today that upward of 5,000 Germans and Croats have been killed in a battle between Germans and Croats and Yugoslav patriots near the village of Sednice, Yugoslavia.

The fight has been in progress 10 days, these sources said. The Yugoslavs did not disclose their losses.

Germans Admit Fight

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—A Berlin broadcast containing the tacit admission of the extent of patriotic resistance in Old Yugoslavia declared today that in two weeks ending Sept. 8 Axis occupation forces killed 3,000 persons and captured 4,000 more in the mountainous Bosnia District.

The German broadcast referred to the patriots only as brigands, vagabonds, bandits and criminals. It gave no clue to the fate of those captured.

"Mopping up operations were successfully continued last week," the broadcast said, indicating that even the killing and capture of 7,000 Yugoslavs had not broken the resistance to Nazi rule.

Goebbels Says Nazis Must Use Any Means

BERLIN, Frem German Radiocasts, Sept. 24 (AP)—Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reichsminister of Propaganda, said in an article published yesterday in the newspaper Das Reich that "the war is hard and inexorable on our people and they are spared nothing," and he added: "What, after all, does it matter what we lose when everything is at stake."

"We know exactly where our chance lies," he said, "but we must learn to realize where the danger lies. The more radically we meet the demands of the war, the sooner we shall finish with it. We are dealing with an enemy who will apply any means to strike us down. Therefore we also must leave no power unused in dealing with the enemy."

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Preparations in Argentina Indicate Government Alert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—New proposals for the organization of Argentine military manpower and civil preparations for air raids indicate growing realization by the Government that this country may soon be within the radius of the striking power of the Axis.

Gen. Juan N. Tonazzi, Minister of War, has drafted a scheme, now before congress, to abolish the present age limit of 45 for the calling up of reserves, and rendering all citizens liable for national service.

A "nation in arms" will be the guide of mobilization, with physical capacity the only limit to the discharge of military and other duties. It is proposed to rewrite the organic law of the army, so that there will be compulsory though selected labor on all kinds of manual tasks, especially road and bridge building. There will be no exemptions of young men from military service such as have existed up till now.

Foreigners as well as Argentines will be liable for service in air-raid defense, the organization of which is the subject of a separate bill sent to congress.

The Government, recognizing the serious international political developments, considers it an "urgent necessity" to advance territorial defense. Annual expenditure of 45,000,000 pesos, or about $10,710,000, is proposed for the next 10 years, but the restriction on overseas supplies and immediate financial difficulties preclude more than 5,000,000 pesos being spent for each of the first two years.

Working through the war ministry, the Government will take over from provincial and municipal authorities all defensive preparations. There will be national planning only. Acquisition and manufacture of anti-air raid equipment will be arranged by the war department.

All inhabitants, including foreigners, will be liable for service in "passive defense." There will be no distinction of sex in compulsory service, but foreigners can only be obliged to participate in "passive defense" within the territorial limits of the Republic. Where preparatory work has to be undertaken, remuneration will be paid according to regulation.

Wide powers are given the military over private property and employers are forbidden under any pretext to dismiss or prejudice an employee whose service under the proposed law entails absence from work.

Punishment is provided for those who divulge defense secrets learned in the course of their duties or those who handicap operations or fail to respond to calls for service.

Col. Raul A. Gonzalez, chief anti-air raid defense officer, announced that the Belgrano suburb of the Federal capital had been selected for the first "black-out" exercises. The waterworks there will be the target for bombers.

According to the colonel, there are complex problems in organizing Buenos Aires defense, as the city is so large and built-in that it has relatively little "free space" in the way of plazas and park gardens, except in the principal section. There are European capitals with 34 meters for each inhabitant—there is not even four meters in Buenos Aires.

Colonel Gonzalez is now busy organizing volunteer fire companies and parties of electricians and mechanics, as well as repair squads, to be prepared for the "real thing," in case the worst should come to Argentina.

Revolt on Farm Labor Costs Menaces Price Stabilization

Continued from Page 1

he intends to control this phase of the cost of living.

Mr. Roosevelt has told Congress that he is "unalterably opposed" to allowing farm prices to go above parity—the share of the national purchasing power the farmer exerted in so-called normal times, usually 1909-1914.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, majority leader of the Senate, indicated that he is still hopeful of getting Congress to tone down its parity increase demands to a "directive" asking the President to do something about farm labor costs if they are shown to be interfering with production of food for freedom.

A directive of this type was proposed in the House by a Republican, Representative Jesse P. Wolcott of Michigan, and had the backing of Administration leaders, but was voted down.

Senators Walk Out

Senate Farm Bloc leaders, however, rejected offers of a compromise and walked out of a "harmony" meeting apparently determined to press for inclusion of all farm labor costs in the parity formula.

Efforts to save the bill by a compromise in the Senate were hindered by the House's endorsement of its Farm Bloc amendment, calling for redefinition of "parity" prices so as to include all farm labor costs.

Tearing loose from Administration traces, the House voted 205 to 172 in favor of the farm labor amendment, then passed the mangled price control bill by a 264 to 96 vote.

President Roosevelt has expressed his "unalterable opposition" to the amendment, which he said nullifies the possibility of effective price stabilization.

Inclusion of the farm labor loophole in the House bill followed a period of high-pressure lobbying by major farm organizations including the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Council of Farm Co-operatives.

By adoption of the farm labor amendment, the House automatically raised the level at which maximum prices may be fixed, instead of lowering it as President Roosevelt had requested in his Labor Day speech.

Ceiling Raised

The President asked Congress to reduce the "110 per cent of parity" ceiling in the present law to 100 per cent. The House bill, instead of lowering it, raises the top limit to 112 per cent of parity.

The House failed to heed warning from Representative John W. MacCormack (D) of Massachusetts, Administration spokesman, that President Roosevelt will probably veto the cost of living bill because of the farm amendment.

Pointing out that the farmer's real problem is not prices but manpower, Mr. MacCormack predicted that the troublesome amendment would not meet the labor situation. He charged the Farm Bloc itself with bringing about the impression throughout the country "that farmers are Profiteering Class No. 1."

Overshadowed in debate by the controversial farm amendment, the wage and salary stabilization features of the House bill have attracted little attention.

President's Authority

In general the President is given authority to deal with these phases of the cost of living as he sees fit, but is directed by Congress to follow the wage formula developed by the National War Labor Board—limiting pay raises to not more than 15 per cent above the rates prevailing on Jan. 1, 1942.

Emotion ran high on the House floor as spokesmen for farm districts rose with such oratory as "you shall not crucify the American farmer" and representatives of city districts countered with appeals for the great army of white collar workers who must meet rising costs with prewar wages.

"Every time you raise the cost of food, you are losing a woman's vote," Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey warned the House.

The vote on the farm parity amendment, introduced by Representative Paul Brown (D) of Georgia, cut through party lines. Voting for the amendment were 105 Democrats, 99 Republicans and one Progressive. Against it were 117 Democrats, 54 Republicans and one Labor Party member.

Christian Science Shortwave Programs From Boston, Mass.

Station WRUL and its companion transmitter WRUW.

Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Sunday

Morning, 11.79mc (25.4m), 17.75mc (16.9m), Chimes radiocast at 10:15 a. m. Service at 10:45 a. m. (Eastern War time)

Evening, 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Chimes radiocast at 7 p. m. Services 7:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

The Christian Science Monitor Tower News Direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building

Mondays to Fridays, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), 4:30 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Repeated by transcription from Studio of WRUL.

Mondays to Fridays, 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 9.04mc (49.8m), 8:45 p. m. (Eastern War Time).

Christian Science Programs

Tuesdays and Fridays, 6:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 11.79mc (25.4m), 15.33mc (19.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

Third Sundays, 4:45 p. m., Eastern War Time, 6.04mc (49.6m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.79mc (25.4m).

Christian Science Lectures

Monday, Sept. 28, 7:45 p. m. Auspices of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 11.79mc (25.4m), 9.70mc (30.9m), 6.04mc (49.6m).

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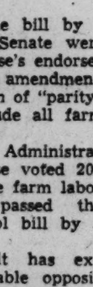
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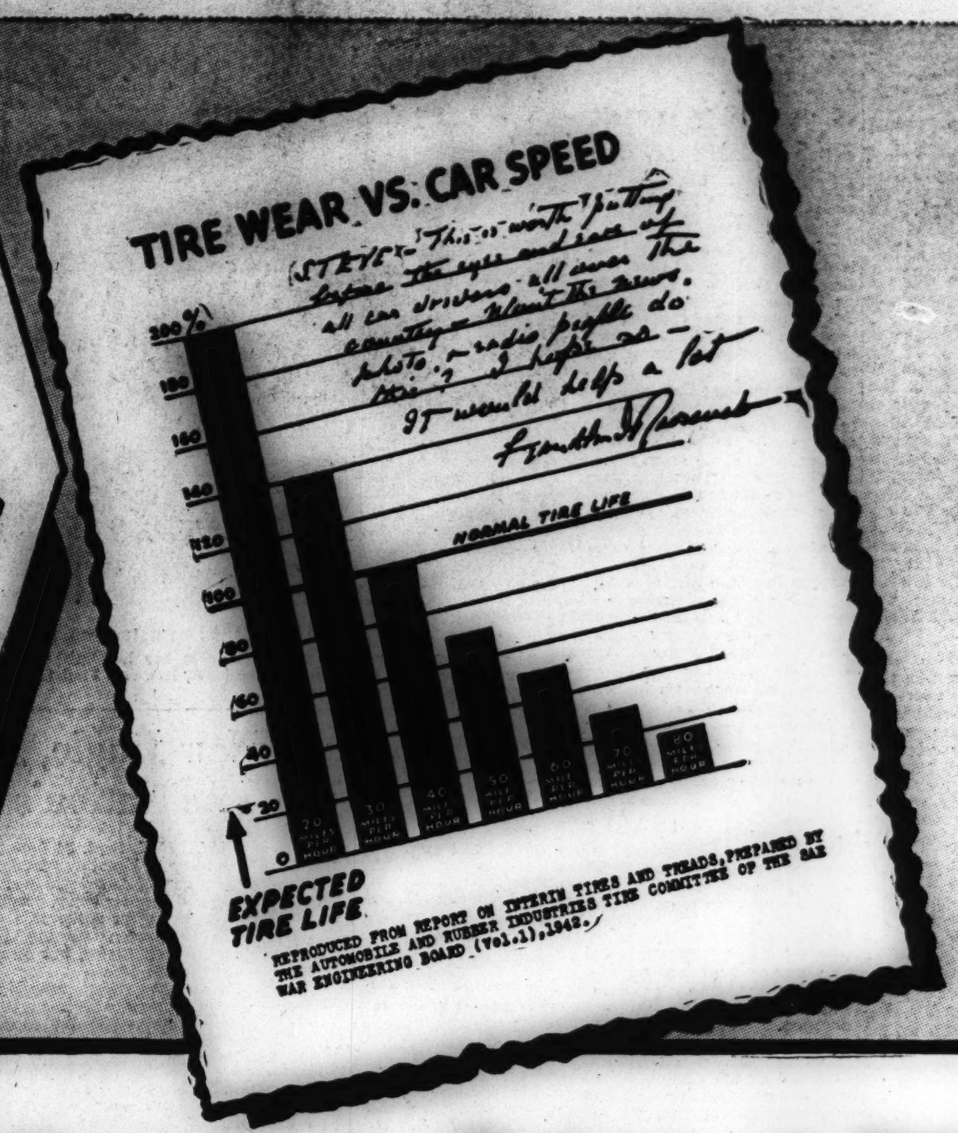

TIRE WEAR VS. CAR SPEED
(STEVE—This is worth putting before the eyes and ears of all car drivers—all over the country. Want the facts, folks?—radio people do this—I hope so—It would help a lot
Franklin D. Roosevelt
NORMAL TIRE LIFE
EXPECTED TIRE LIFE
REPRODUCED FROM REPORT ON INTERIM TIRES AND TREADS, PREPARED BY THE AUTOMOBILE AND RUBBER INDUSTRIES TIRE COMMITTEE OF THE WAR ENGINEERING BOARD (Vol. 1), 1942.

Since January LEE urged..

After the Baruch Rubber Committee filed its report, the President urged the widest possible publicity for this chart which shows convincingly the relation of tire wear and car speed.

LEE is glad to bring it to your attention again. At the same time we reproduce a LEE advertisement run several months ago, "Learn to Drive at 25." Study it carefully. Act on our recommendations. Save your tires.

LEE dealers, including the stations and dealers of The Atlantic Refining Co., Hickok Oil Corporation, Phillips Petroleum Co. and Signal Oil Co. can help you make your tires last longer. Call on them.

Do not drive over twenty-five M.P.H. Slow down and save. Speed costs rubber.

"Learn to Drive at 25"

UNCLE SAM needs rubber!

He needs every mile of transportation you can get out of your tires.

It becomes more important daily that all our automobiles work every business day transporting people to and from work.

Furthermore, it is absolutely necessary that this work is done on the tires now on the cars for *we are told there won't be any more passenger car tires made while the war lasts.*

So let's make the tires that are on the cars "take us through" for the duration. We can do it! First, let's find out exactly the condition of all the tires now on the cars.

To do this they MUST be examined on the INSIDE. If any cords are loose or ruptured, BEWARE, for that tire is no longer safe or sound. That's the way all blowouts start.

Repairing may extend the use of the tire under careful handling, so let's have it repaired by a responsible vulcanizer and "treat it kindly."

When INSIDE examination shows no loose cords or ruptures, put the tires back on the rims. Be sure the tubes, valves and valve caps are air-tight and rotate the wheels to even up the tread wear. Repeat this operation every three or four thousand miles. Know your tires.

YOUR TIRES must have air. *Not just SOME air* but ENOUGH to hold up the weight carried by the wheel. For instance, a 6.00-16 tire inflated to 28 pounds pressure will carry a load of 915 pounds. This car ready for the road with full complement of passengers should not weigh more than 3,660 pounds.

When the air pressure in this size of tire drops to 20 pounds the car maximum load without damaging the tires is only 3,000 pounds. If the tires on this car carrying 3,660 pounds are inflated only to 17 pounds, your tire wear will increase 65%. So watch your AIR PRESSURE!

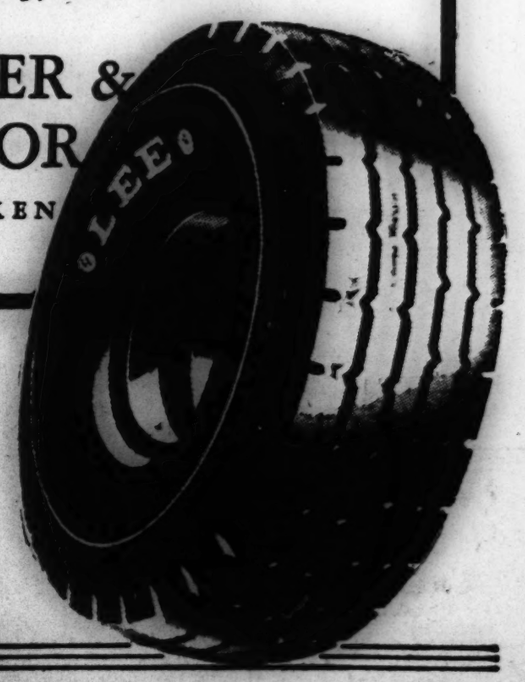
More tires are ruined with too little air pressure than any other way. Low air pressure induces punctures, rim smashes, stone bruises and curb pinches as well as fast tire wear. On the other hand, don't over-inflate your tires either for that produces fast tread wear.

Balanced wheel and tire assembly, correct wheel alignment, properly adjusted brakes, complete motor and chassis lubrication, clean spark plugs . . . in other words keeping your car "tuned up" to top efficiency and driving carefully . . . no nose-dive stops or jack-rabbit starts . . . all add miles to your tires.

LEARN to drive at 25 miles per hour maximum speed. If you are a 65 mile per hour driver and you have 10,000 miles left in your tires, you can stretch that mileage to 40,000 by slowing down to 25 miles per hour. Even reducing your speed to 45 miles per hour will stretch your tire mileage to 20,000. SLOW DOWN AND SAVE RUBBER—yes, and gasoline too. A medium size car will use up 1,200 gallons more in 40,000 miles at 65 miles per hour and 400 gallons more at 45 miles per hour, than it will use if driven at 25 miles per hour maximum.

You have your last set of tires until after the war is over or perhaps 1944, so follow these suggestions. You'll go a long way towards using your automobile right through the emergency if you do, and that is what you should do for Uncle Sam and everybody, including yourself.

LEE RUBBER & CORPOR
GENERAL OFFICE, CONSHOHOCKEN



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Consumer Information Role For 22,000 Chicago Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — There won't be much food thrown away in Chicago households next winter. Nor will there be any clothes left hanging unused in closets or will there be any salvage or scrap material left unused.

With the nation facing the most stringent and far reaching conservation program in its history, what approximately 22,000 women who have been assigned to the jobs of consumer information wardens by the Chicago Office of Civilian Defense are going to do about it may well serve as an example to other communities.

The entire city of Chicago is now being organized block by block in an all-out program of housewifely co-operation in the war effort. Thus far, the local civilian defense program has been concerned mainly with defense preparations. Now, with a woman appointed as consumer information warden together with a corps of assistants for each block in the city, every housewife is to be given regular and immediate information on the part she can play in winning the war at the kitchen stove, the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, and with needle and thread.

Scope of Duties

Through these women, who will work in co-operation with the block captains and air-raid wardens, housewives will be urged to save more fats than ever before. They will be advised of new rationing programs and told what foods are plentiful, they will be given new recipes, they will learn how to take care of household equipment.

Appointment of the wardens is really an expansion of the consumer information program which has been under way in Chicago for well over a year. Chicago is now believed to lead the country in number of consumer information centers.

The consumer information centers, which are located in the various civilian defense districts of the city, have been headquarters for clinics, classes, and forums on household problems. Long before the assault on Pearl Harbor, through the co-operation of leading women's organizations, Chicago women were being prepared for that part they were to play in helping win the war on the home front. Classes conducted over a period of months by experts in the textile, food, and other housekeeping fields, have in turn made specialists out of other housewives, and they in turn are now conducting more classes.

Consumer information centers are really the housewives' civilian defense headquarters. One of the outstanding in the city and one that has served as a model for newer ones, is the Woodlawn center, a part of the Woodlawn Office of Civilian Defense. Space for its activities is donated by the Woodlawn branch of the Chicago Public Library.

A chairman or her assistant is on duty at all times to answer any questions women from the neighborhood may have to ask in regard to the problems of keeping house during wartime. They have on file, and ready for distribution, government pamphlets and bulletins. A bulletin board contains a list of the latest Victory Food specials. The library also set aside several shelves of books on textiles, meals and meal planning, and other related subjects. Display cases are used for exhibits of well balanced meals.

Clothing Clinics

The auditorium of the library is used for a regular schedule of classes, demonstrations, and clinics on household operations. Classes are conducted in nutrition, meal planning, "ration cooking," sugarless and sugar-saving cooking, and mending.

A busy, bustling clothing alteration clinic has grown out of the mending classes. Since the theme of the entire consumer information program is "to make the best possible use of what you have," the women are finding ways to use all of their discarded clothing. A specialist is teaching them how to remodel suits, coats, and dresses of a three, four or five-year-old vintage in garments of current fashion. A clothing exchange has been developed. This is expected to expand considerably as time goes on and clothing becomes more and more difficult to secure.

Electrical Appliances Studied

A woman who for instance has a suit which no longer fits but is in perfectly good order, may exchange it with someone who can wear it for a coat or dress. These same women, who have learned so much about alteration and remodeling are soon to go back into their own block and neighborhood and start similar alteration clinics and clothing exchanges there.

Forum sessions are addressed from time to time by specialists in various fields. "Pots, Pans and Patriotism" was the subject of a talk by a woman from one of the local public utility offices on how to make cooking utensils last for the duration.

One of the most popular lectures is on the care of electrical appliances. In addition to learning how to make their vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and other equipment last, women also learn elementary repair of cords and parts. And this is important, for with many of the men away in the service, women must do the odd jobs around the house.

Care of carpets, upholstery, drapery, mattresses, in fact, any and all articles which will be scarcer and scarcer as time goes on are forum subjects. Cooking demonstrations devoted to the subject of how to make the best and most economical uses of available foods and how to give the family on duty on the home front wholesome meals are being staged regularly throughout the city.

Even one of the city's museums, the Museum of Science and Industry, is taking part in the program. Through a recently installed exhibit entitled "The Homemaker and the War," housewives can view actual working demonstrations of the best methods of operating their washing machines, ironers and vacuum cleaners.

President's New Flag

Wide World

Over 300 Seamstresses Worked on It

The Quartermaster Depot at Philadelphia has just finished a new flag for President Roosevelt. Miss Mary E. Ring, Flag supervisor at the depot, left, and First Lieut. Thomas D. Richter, Jr., are shown inspecting the completed banner.

Overtime Pay For U. S. Aids Up in Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A proposal for standardization of overtime pay for Government employees was supported strongly yesterday before a Senate Civil Service subcommittee which heard William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, say the Government should be an "ideal employer."

The committee had been told that some Federal employees are paid for overtime while others doing similar work are not.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Smith W. Purdum joined a string of witnesses in advocating corrective legislation.

Others backing the proposal are the Civil Service Commission, the Army, Navy and Budget Bureau. There was no opposition.

Mr. Green told the committee the Government should set a precedent for industry, but that in many instances Government lagged behind industry. The Government, he testified, should measure up to highest standards.

Declaring the same conditions should apply for Government workers as for employees in industry, Miss Eleanor Nelson, Secretary-Treasurer of the United Federal Workers of America—Congress of Industrial Organizations—said "we cannot have a sound war machinery with present conditions for Government workers."

The proposal, estimated to cost $209,000,000 a year, would allow time and a half for overtime above 40 hours weekly to employees on an hourly, monthly or yearly basis.

New Jingle, Jangle Is Heard As Nation's Scrap Piles Grow

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The crying need for metal was drummed into the ears of Americans in cities, farms and hamlets today, preparatory to the great nationwide collection campaign starting next week in most States, but already under way in others.

Schemes, prizes, ceremonies, were being rapidly devised to make America understand the supreme urgency of the problem.

Newspaper executives, from coast to coast, were starting the collection drive rolling, in response to the request of Donald M. Nelson, War Production Chief, that the newspapers take the lead.

More than 1,600 daily newspapers and State press associations so far—and the figure is rising—have put up $27,150 in war bonds and cash for the best scrap collecting jobs in their area.

These prices are in addition to other thousands of dollars in awards being offered by various groups and businesses across the country.

Mills Need Scrap for Steel

The mills could be turning out millions of more tons of steel for tanks, planes, guns and ships if they had the scrap with which to work. Steel is made half from iron ore, half from scrap metal. The mills have the furnaces and ore for the job. But scrap is short.

The WPB has been campaigning for scrap collection for months, will continue till the end of the war. But this intensified newspaper drive officially starts next Monday, ends Oct. 17. In some areas the drive will start later, end later. In other sections newspapers already have led such campaigns, will do so again, are doing it now.

The newspapers' job is to get housewives, farmers, businessmen to root out from their factories, office buildings, homes, farms, basements, attics and garages those items of iron and steel no longer needed, such as metal beds, springs, irons, tractors, garbage cans, metal golf clubs.

Getting those items found, routed out and collected calls for planning that varies by cities, towns, villages, counties and States.

Heart of the effort is voluntary work by men, women and children, business and women's groups, fraternal organizations, truckers and workers who pitch in to help when their regular day's work is done.

Items from New York

Nerve center of this intensified drive is a small committee of out-of-town newspapermen, experienced with scrap collection campaigns in their own cities, who have come to New York to work around a conference table high in a mid-town office building.

From them flow suggestions and queries to the Nation's newspapers on the drive. Back to them flow telegrams, letters and long-distance telephone calls in which the individual papers or state associations explain what they are doing in their areas.

One example of the kind of direct appeal being made to newspapers appeared in Virginia's Martinsville Daily Bulletin which got right to the point in a way that probably has few parallels in American journalism.

Sweeping aside all war or domestic news, the Bulletin devoted its entire front page to an advertisement on the scrap drive—carried at its own expense.

In the center of the advertisement, which explained the need for immediate all-out scrap collection, was this question in large type: "Whose boy will die because you failed?"

Not to Readers

Next to that question, the Bulletin carried this note to the readers:

The front page of every newspaper is reserved for the most important news of the day. The Bulletin considers that the most important news today is the fact that a shortage of scrap material seriously threatens the production of arms and ammunition for the fighting forces of this country.

The front page of this newspaper is therefore dedicated today to a plea for your help in overcoming this imminent and immediate peril to our armed forces.

The point emphasized by the Government and the newspapers is that scrap must be turned in, no matter how.

It can be given to municipal or charity scrap piles or it can be sold to a junkman.

How to Double Help

The Government cannot accept a gift of the scrap but any citizen wishing to help the Government directly can sell his scrap to a junkman and then buy war bonds with the proceeds.

The newspaper and other prizes are mostly in War Bonds and will be awarded for the outstanding effort to individuals, groups, communities and counties.

In some States the newspapers are still formulating their plans but those which already have set up prizes include:

Kentucky, state-wide effort by all papers, $5,000; Louisiana, statewide, $3,800; Oklahoma, statewide, $4,000; South Dakota, statewide, $1,000; North Carolina Press Association, $2,500; Texas, statewide, and the newspapers among themselves are seeking to raise $10,000; Virginia, state-wide, $4,000; in Tennessee, the Nashville Banner, $2,000; Memphis Commercial Appeal, $1,500; Knoxville Journal and News-Sentinel, $600; Washington's Spokane Spokesman-Review, $1,500; and New York Post, $1,250.

President Sees Postwar Duty For Colleges

HAMILTON, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP)—The American people must be kept "prepared to make a lasting and worthy peace," President Roosevelt declared today in a message to the inauguration of Dr. Everett N. Case as President of Colgate University.

The President's message, addressed to Dr. Case, former Assistant Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, read:

May I take this occasion to extend felicitations to you and to Colgate University. You are beginning your term of service as President while the University is celebrating its 125th anniversary of Founders' Day.

You will no doubt wish to build upon the achievements of Colgate's distinguished past but you will also find problems facing you quite unprecedented in the history of the institution. In a sense, therefore, you will be writing finis to one chapter and starting another.

The challenge of the new day for American colleges is very great. All our energies at the present must be devoted to winning the war. Yet winning the war will be futile if we do not throughout the period of its winning keep our people prepared to make a lasting and worthy peace. This time the peace must be global the same as the war has become global. Around the peace table the voice of the United States will have great weight. It is of tremendous importance that that voice shall represent the aspirations of a people determined that mankind everywhere shall go forward to its destiny. The soul of that destiny is maximum freedom of the human spirit.

I congratulate you on the great opportunity that is yours and hope that you will find the keenest satisfaction in undertaking the difficult task.

Honorary degrees were presented at the ceremony to Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone of the United States; Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan; Rufus M. Jones, President of the American Friends Service Committee, and George D. Stoddard, New York State Education Commissioner.

The answer came from Dr. Case, who in his prepared inaugural address pledged "whatever is demanded of us, we are prepared to do."

The ceremony installing case as Colgate's ninth president was held on the 125th anniversary of a meeting, in a home still standing nea rthe campus.

Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of Princeton University, guest speaker, shared with Dr. Case the theme "The Crisis and the College."

The present war, Dr. Case asserted, means that human efforts at peaceful settlement of world problems failed.

"To deny, in view of the power and prestige attached to our position, that this failure was America's failure would be childish and unrealistic," he declared. "To deny that American education must share responsibility for that failure is to deny its potency and its high calling.

Speaking of "the long and uneasy armistice which separated World War I and II," Dr. Case said "we did not begin to grasp the meaning of the power and responsibilities which attached to our newly acquired position of primacy.

"The rest of the world, we said, could shift for itself; as for us, we would mind our own business. If we only had! Failing to perceive that the scope of our business had become in fact world wide, we unwittingly left to foreigners the determination of questions in which America had a vital stake. This must not happen again."

The leadership of this country must not be left to "men of little or inadequate education," Dr. Case declared, and colleges must see to it that youths of "limited means but unlimited capacity" have an opportunity for higher education.

Dr. Dodds suggested "the colleges rededicate themselves to their historic mission of educating young men for participation in the ceaseless task of making democracy work."

"Economically," he added, "our prosperity in postwar years may not be what we have enjoyed in the past 25, but I have no doubts about our survival. And poverty may be good for us."

Kaiser Expects to Beat Mark Of Ship Launched in 10 Days

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 24 (AP)—Steam from its own boilers throwing a white plume into the air, the Liberty freighter Joseph N. Teale rode down the ways at Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation yard yesterday just 10 days after its keel was laid.

That broke all records for building cargo vessels of the 10,500-ton class, yet even greater speed was promised by Builder Kaiser.

"Do you think you ever will build a ship in less than 10 days?" an interviewer asked Mr. Kaiser.

"Absolutely," he replied, adding: "Nothing is impossible."

Once in the outfitting basin, workers poured aboard the Teal to begin another race for a record.

The yard intends to ready it for sea by Sept. 27. If it succeeds, it will have delivered a major cargo ship in two weeks.

The Teal, named for an Oregon industrial pioneer, was 87 per cent complete at launching compared to a wartime average of 79 per cent. Its launching clipped two weeks from the previous record set by Mr. Kaiser's Richmond, Calif., yards, with the freighter John Fitch. The Fitch was launched in 24 days, delivered in 31. The old Oregon record was 26 days for launching with the Pierre S. du Pont and 31 days for delivery, also with the du Pont.

Addressing yard workers and a few Government, Maritime Commission, and other shipyard officials, Mr. Kaiser recalled:

"Our original contract called for the delivery of ships in about 150 days. The average in the First World War had been more than 200. Many experts shook their heads and said we could not do it. Yet here beside us is this great craft—only 10 days from keel laying to launching; and in a few days she will be on the ocean, bearing cargo to our allies and to our soldiers. . . ."

Mr. Kaiser's son, Edgar F., Manager of the yard, said the great speed in building the Teal had not penalized other ships being built.

3 Cargo Ships a Day

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations), predicted yesterday that by the end of this year American ship workers would be producing three cargo ships a day.

Mr. Green made the prediction during a short-wave radiocast to England from the eighth annual convention of the Union. He responded to a radio talk by David Kirkwood, Labor Member of the British Parliament, who represented shipyard workers in the Dunbar district of Scotland.

Alcoa Curtailing Threatened

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—Curtailment of war production in all the Aluminum Company of America's five Newburgh Heights plants was threatened today by a continuing strike of 225 Congress of Industrial Organization smelting plant workers, company spokesmen said.

After one shift of 75 furnace tenders and helpers refused to return to work last night, the company reported production of aircraft parts in its own and other Cleveland plants would be affected unless the strike ended soon.

The smelting plant employees, members of the C. I. O. Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers Union, walked out at midnight Tuesday. An Alcoa spokesman said they presented no grievances, and figured it was the tenth major work stoppage at the "S" plant this year.

Alex Balint, regional director for the union, declared the walkout was unauthorized and said he was making every effort to get the men to go back to work.

The strike came while the union was considering bonus rates proposed by the company after a study begun last June, when the same men struck, the company reported.

Army Air Force representatives who investigated the work stoppage yesterday said their reports would be made directly to the War Department.

Ousters Permanent

DETROIT, Sept. 24 (AP)—Lieut. Col. George E. Strong, air plant protection officer for the Central Procurement District of the Army Air Force, yesterday made permanent the suspension of Edmund Geiger and Marlow Butler, Congress of Industrial Organizations shop committeemen involved in the recent slowdown and strike in the Buick Aluminum Foundry.

The action, which is subject to War Department approval, followed a month of investigation by the Army of the work stoppage Aug. 29.

Colonel Strong said investigation showed that slowdown in production occurred for a period of more than a month prior to the strike and that Geiger and Butler were active in the slowdown and as union committeemen and leaders were largely responsible. They were active in the picket lines formed at the plant, Colonel Strong said, and, contrary to union non-strike pledges, provided leadership and guidance to the C. I. O. union picketeers.

Patriotic Ohio Family Puts Tomatoes High on the List of 'Food for Freedom'

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—If the war could be won with tomatoes alone, 11 victory medals would have to be struck for the Moyers.

The way they have pitched into the "Food for Freedom" fight received special commendation today from the United States Department of Agriculture. Its office of information gave the following account of how the Moyers, father, mother and nine children, have gone to work.

When the Government asked farmers early this year to produce more tomatoes for canning, John Moyer surveyed his farm, 10 miles south of Dayton, and discovered he could devote 20 acres to the crop. When the plans were in, however, the Moyers discovered there was no cannery within reasonable trucking distance of their place.

Completely undismayed, they determined to do their own canning. The boys laid a cement floor in an old shed and all the family helped to install plumbing, three cookers and other equipment necessary for canning. When they finished a State inspector said it was one of the best tomato kitchens he had ever seen.

Nineteen-year-old Robert Moyer estimates that if it's a good season the family will be able to turn out 10,000 cases of No. 2 tomatoes, with 24 cans to a case. The Government has recognized their enterprise by giving them an order for 4,000 cases.

"We'll run every day, six days a week, until frost," young Moyer said. "And we'll do all the work ourselves."

Here's Proposed Part for Grandmas, Tending Children for Working Mothers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Grandmothers may be mobilized to care for the children of mothers in war industry.

This is one of the ideas under consideration by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for recommendation to State and local communities as a way to release more womanpower for the factories and give grandma a part in the victory program.

Miss Katherine Lenroot, head of the Children's Bureau, is emphasizing that industrial communities should plan ahead through their offices of civilian defense for day-time care of children so that the youngsters will not suffer from neglect as the war industries reach out for more and more women.

The Children's Bureau already has had reports of small children left in locked automobiles because their mothers, employed in factories, had no place to leave them. Miss Lenroot also noted that the juvenile delinquency rate is rising alarmingly in some areas.

The idea of utilizing older women—the younger grandmas and mothers-in-law who have never had any special industrial training and who perhaps would prefer to remain in the home, but yet want to help, was stimulated by the recent American Legion Auxiliary Convention.

Miss Lenroot believes these foster mothers should receive remuneration—paid by the working mother or by the community if the mother cannot—not as a wage but to offset wear on the home, laundry and food costs.

U. S. Needs 5,000,000 More Women Working

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—ployed must be trained and added to the nation's labor force by the end of 1943. Raymond Rudicam, special assistant to the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said.

"For the most part this means housewives," Mr. Rubicam told the Advertising Club of Washington at luncheon. "It is estimated that one out of every three or four women over 14 must be at work by the end of 1943, either in war industry or in essential civilian industry or service."

Between July, 1942, and the end of 1943 the number of workers in direct war production must be increased by about 7,500,000 to a total of 20,000,000, he said, and the job of getting that number will be made more difficult because the armed services will be withdrawing several million men.

In addition, he explained, the commission faces the task of recruiting farm labor.

Skilled men, working at top ability on essential war jobs, must be persuaded to remain at present tasks until they are called into military service or are advised by the Government to go elsewhere, he said.

Fluffy Cotton Bolls Now in the Bag As Volunteers Flood Georgian Field

BARNESVILLE, Ga., Sept. 24 (AP)—When the sun set in Barnesville last night a good-sized portion of Lamar County's bumper crop of cotton was in the bag.

The so-called "city-slickers" closed down shop yesterday to lend the labor-short farmers a hand. They slung cotton sacks over their backs and picked cotton until sundown for appreciative farmers.

With cotton bolls fluffy white in the fields and farm hands gone off to war or to higher-paying defense jobs, the citizenry—businessmen, office workers, housewives and school children—pitched in beside their farmer neighbors.

Mayor Harvey Kennedy had proclaimed it a "cotton picking holiday" and when the fields had cleared of the volunteer harvesters he estimated some 500 bales had been picked. Whether yesterday's effort would be repeated, he said, would depend on a survey.

"We'll get it down to the point where the farmers can carry on," said the Mayor, who personally led the cotton-picking army to the farms.

The farmers have a bumper crop on their hands, nearly twice that of last year. With the bolls flared open and ready for immediate plucking, it was feared rain might cause damage that would run into thousands of dollars. The Mayor and County Agent B. H. Kinney, originated the holiday idea and the townspeople carried on.

There were many rivalries. Bridge teams held competitions. Ministers led their congregations into the white rows. Pretty girls in straw hats and overalls joined in. Classes at Gordon Military Institute staged competitive picking contests. In fact, the whole town had a worth-while holiday.

Including the farmers and farmers' wives, there were about 3,300 in the fields from breakfast time until the sun went down. The Mayor estimated that 1,500 of Barnesville's 3,500 population turned out. The others, he said, were employed in defense plants.

Even Cannibals Like U.S. Army Treatment

AN ADVANCED UNITED STATES ARMY AIRFIELD IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, Aug. 18. Delayed. (AP)—Cannibals make good laborers for Uncle Sam, reports Capt. Martin Teem, United States Infantry Officer from Ellejay, Ga.

He said cannibals, soldiers, sailors, and marines all were working together in construction of a strategic air field.

"Needing labor," said Captain Teem, "we sent a Sergeant from Massachusetts infantrymen to an adjoining island to get labor recruits.

"When he got to the village, the cannibals were just finishing a feast.

"The Sergeant dickered and they agreed to come over and help us for a certain period. They'd heard of the good treatment and good wages Americans gave other natives and they were glad to try it."

WAAC Band Ready To Tootle in Public

FORT DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 24 (AP)—The 32-piece WAAC band—piccoloist and all—is ready to tootle publicly at last.

Next Saturday's graduating class of 125 officer candidates at the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps training school will march to the music of its own band.

Recruiting officers over the country found a real job on their hands getting players for a balanced band and nearly gave up hope before they landed the piccoloist and sousaphonists, but everything is all set now.

Band members, specialists drawing extra pay, play for various ceremonies daily and now are practicing orchestra music so they may play for regular Friday night dances at the Service Club.

Toil, Ingenuity, Junk, and Hard Work Make Micrometer-Perfect War Job

ROCKFORD, Ill., Sept. 24 (AP)—This is a victory vignette.

It is composed of toil, ingenuity, junk, and the hard-working Harringtons.

Some time ago the family owned a three-acre tract on the outskirts of the City—and little else. The 27-year-old twins—Russell and Richard—chopped trees, sawed them into lumber, and built a house and shop on the land. They furnished the shop with equipment they pieced together with material gathered in junk yards.

They wrote dozens of letters in a futile effort to get a war contract. Finally, they sent a note to President Roosevelt. A secretary, in reply, gave them detailed instructions. They followed the prescribed procedure, and wound up with an order for tools needed in Rockford factories.

They discovered they lacked one necessary machine. So they "whipped one up" from an old lathe, a washing-machine motor, a water pump from a 1926 jalopy, and various other parts, and went into production.

About their tasks went the working force of 10—the Harrington twins, their "ma" and "pa," their two sisters, sundry in-laws.

James Marks, Manager of the War Production Board's local office, went out Sept. 22 to inspect the place.

"This," he reminded the Harringtons, "has got to be precision stuff."

He clapped a micrometer on one of the products. It was just what was wanted. The WPB man commented:

"I've seen lots of examples of what wonders American ingenuity and willingness to work can create, but this probably tops them all."

And the happy Harringtons grinned.

Army Finds Scrap On Own Rifle Range

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Army has hit pay dirt for the scrap salvage campaign in the form of expended bullets on rifle ranges.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today that at Fort Knox, Ky., ground beneath targets produced approximately 70 pounds of reclaimable copper, nickel, lead, and steel a cubic foot. A yield of 30 pounds would justify salvage, he said.

Now the Army is to start large-scale digging with bulldozers and other machinery, and if the yield holds up, other camps will undertake such reclamation.

The War Department could not estimate how much metal from bullets lies buried around Army camps, but estimated 1,500,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition would be fired this year in training.

Scout Scrap Drive Can't Be Stopped!

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24 (AP)—Hamilton County (Cincinnati) concedes that Nebraska did a marvelous job in collecting 104 pounds of scrap metal per person in three weeks, but the local folk want you to read this:

Their scrap campaign has yielded 380 pounds per capita!

The explanation is that Cincinnati and Hamilton County started their drive nine months ago.

Harold W. Nichols, Chairman of the Country's Scrap-Drive Committee reported 236,883,341 pounds of scrap iron and metal were turned in.

Success of the local campaign was attributed by Mr. Nichols to "tremendous publicity" given to it by newspapers, in "advertising, editorially and in their news-columns."

Newspapers publish a coupon on which householders can register the location and approximate amount of any known pile of waste material.

A Boy Scout-sponsored drive, planned for one week only, started five weeks ago "and is still continuing," said Mr. Nichols, "because we haven't been able to stop it."

Strikers Face Draft Call

By the Associated Press

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 24

Declaring "I am sick and tired of this strike business," Alabama's selective service chief asserted today that "every board in Alabama will be told to reclassify all men who walk out on defense jobs."

Brig. Gen. Ben M. Smith, State Selective Service Director and also head of Alabama's State Guard, said: "No man is deferred in the draft because of personal favor. The deferment is granted because a worker is engaged in vital war industry.

"When that worker strikes, he has lost his preferred status if he stays out as long as 24 hours. I am working my office force 20 hours a day in an effort to get men in the Army, and yet we are continually hearing about strikes."

In his first order under the new policy, General Smith directed Mobile County draft boards to reclassify some 70 men who walked off a road-construction project at an air base here because of union charges that the contractor employed non-union workers.

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Omaha Achieves Scrap Honors And Here's How It's Done

Nebraska's war scrap drive this summer attained the extraordinary record of 104 pounds per capita.

For the benefit of states staging an all-out scrap drive this fall George Grimes, Managing Editor of the Omaha World-Herald, tells in the following article how they did it in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 24 (AP)—Nebraska took the national spotlight in scrap collection—104 pounds per person in three weeks—because tens of thousands of men, women and children in the State were willing to work.

Hard work does it—and collecting iron and steel and other metal scrap is hard work. City men went out into the country and helped farmers dismantle and load onto trucks old tractor engines, abandoned hay rakes, broken down threshing machines.

Women scoured their homes, and often sacrificed treasured mementos. Children got out their little red wagons and hauled smaller scrap to collection depots—and then tossed in the wagon and their tricycles.

The State took off its coat and got to work. There is no other way to start scrap flowing to the open hearth furnaces where the ingots are made to be turned into tanks and guns.

Hours of Toil Needed

Speeches won't do it. Flowery pieces in the paper won't get it There's only one way to support our munitions industry through scrap collection and that is to put in hours of toil.

Let a mother know that the old flat iron will make two helmets and she turns it in—for she has two sons at the front and they will need those two helmets. or the 30 hand grenades her iron will make.

Let a farmer know that his cultivator, rusting in the gully, will produce several machine guns, and he'll take it to the junk dealer.

How did Nebraska do it?

Every time a public meeting was held in the State the people got in by depositing scrap outside the door. There was even a scrap wedding, when the guests brought not gifts, but scrap—and it mounted into the tons.

Scrap was substituted for greens fees on golf courses, for the right to play on tennis courts. To get into baseball tournaments spectators had to bring scrap, and teams established their right to play by hauling in scrap by the truck load.

Scrap dances were held in hundreds of towns, scrap rodeos staged, until, in every community, the source of greatest pride, the thing of finest beauty, was its growing pile of junk.

Rural Parent-Teacher Associations got scrap, sold it, and established their school library, or bought maps, or got funds for lunches. Scrap piles gave funds for the U. S. O., the Red Cross. The City of Omaha, with every home donating over 90 pounds of scrap, cleaned up $25,000 in hard cash for war funds.

It was done by careful organization, and then, by hard work. The county salvage chairman was aided by a volunteer woman chairman—and how the women toiled and inspired until that scrap poured in!

War Trophies Turned In

Cities turned in cannon trophies from World War I, the Spanish war, the Civil War. Many a bad piece of bronze sculpture finally met a just fate in the scrap pile.

Ralph Budd, Burlington Railroad President, went to the Havelock, Neb., shops and in one afternoon marked 90 tons of old metal for salvage. That road and the Union Pacific had section gangs and other railroad workers busy in every county, picking up scrap along the right of way, visiting farmers, aiding the drive.

Four-H Clubs, Camp Fire Girls, Boy Scouts, Future Farmers of America, Girl Scouts, Legion Juniors, and volunteer groups of kids known as Junior Commandos and Happy Scrappers located and reported the vital metal. The Civil Air Patrol zoomed over the State, spotting abandoned farm scrap heaps, reporting them to county chairmen, and the airmen also dropped bombs telling everyone the need for scrap.

The newspapers found their best human interest stories and pictures were scrap stories; the radios discovered the drama in scrap programs.

Any state can do it—if the people appreciate the vital need, and go to work. It's hard work. A perfunctory search, a modest piling together of a few pounds, is no good. You haven't collected scrap in and around your home until you've gotten a hundred pounds. That's your minimum starting figure. You haven't turned in scrap from your farm until you've hauled a ton to town.

Then go back and get the rest. It's there; it's always there.

Labor Leader Decries Union Work Delays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Labor cannot afford the luxury of prewar unionism "as usual," and delays and work stoppages constitute "aid to our enemies," in the opinion of John Green, President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Green, addressing the union's eighth annual convention at the New Yorker Hotel yesterday, said that "certain union elements" were ignoring the no-strike pledge of their leaders and warned that if this situation continued, "trouble makers" will have to be eliminated.

"I tell you candidly that if we lose this war—and it still can be lost—none of us will escape," he declared. "Slavery may be a luxury compared with the fate that may lie in store for us and our families should the barbarians of the Axis overwhelm us."

Mr. Green charged that American shipbuilding, despite great advances in production, was behind the output of Britain, and called upon President Roosevelt to appoint a union committee to study the "more efficient" shipbuilding technique in England. He denied that the highest American production records had been achieved in the plants of Henry J. Kaiser, asserting, rather, that the best output record belonged to the Defoe Shipbuilding Company of Bay City, Mich., which employs his union's workers. Mr. Green said the Defoe plant launched 12 ships in August to Mr. Kaiser's 11.

To increase output, Mr. Green urged the extension of management-labor committees and greater representation for labor on Government agencies having to do with production.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia greeted the delegates of the 200,000 shipbuilders represented at the convention and added his plea to that of Mr. Green against strikes and stoppages.

The convention adopted a resolution calling for an international labor conference to discuss the conduct of the war and future peace.

U. S. Mediation In India Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—President Roosevelt was urged to "continue to tender the good offices of the United States" in an effort to mediate the crisis in India, in a statement unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Union for Democratic Action on the night of Sept. 21. Meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, the U. D. A. Board emphasized that India was a United Nations problem, that failure to solve it "would be paid for by the lives of Americans and of our allies."

The request that the President "continue" to offer mediation was taken as indication that the offer had already been made by the United States Government, but not accepted.

Among those present at the Board meeting were Louis Fischer, foreign correspondent who has just returned from India where he interviewed Mohandas K. Gandhi and other Indian leaders; Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the U. D. A.; Dr. George Counts, Chairman of the American Labor Party; Dr. William Allan Neilson, former President of Smith College; Mrs. Gertrude Weil Klein and Stanley Isaacs, members of the New York City Council; and Mark Starr, educational director of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

Whither Thou Goest

Wide World

They Join the Army

Maurice A. Dragoo of Philadelphia joined the Army and decided he wanted to be a pilot. Up spoke Mrs. Dragoo who didn't like the idea, she said, of sitting home alone and into the Waacs she went. Now they're both in the Army.

Alfange Pledges to Attack Crime at Its Foundations

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 23—A pledge to attack the roots of crime—the basic causes—as well as the surface through a considered program of crime prevention was made by Dean Alfange, gubernatorial candidate, in an address here last night when he took the American Labor Party campaign into upstate New York.

"The prevention of crime should be the major task of the Governor of New York," Mr. Alfange told American Labor Party workers at a dinner given to him and his associates on the Labor Party ticket at the Van Curler hotel here. "Prosecution is important. From the Governor's point of view, however, the understanding of crime prevention is far more important.

"We have been too much concerned with the fanfare of the prosecution of crime. Unfortunately, in too many instances, public prosecution has been exercised more for the glory of the individual prosecutor than fo rthe public good. It is easier to win public acclaim by sending racketeers to jail than by attempting to solve the basic causes of crime. In this campaign, I shall lay stress on this less glamorous, but much sounder, approach to the problem.

Mr. Alfange said crime was "the product of unequal social, educational, and economic opportunities."

Attack at Roots

"We must attack it at its roots—its economic background," he declared. "The more miserable the living conditions of the people, the greater is the temptation for crime. Solve that condition and you solve the problem. Preserve the integrity of the family, make family life attractive, and you go nearly all the way toward eliminating the basic cause of crime.

"When the family is hungry and fearful of the future, it loses its moral fiber—it disintegrates—but when it enjoys freedom from want and from fear, it becomes the bulwark of society. Its sense of economic security encourages religious worship, education, and recreation, which are the three efficient destroyers of crime."

Mr. Alfange held that crime prevention was the duty of enlightened government, and paid tribute to the New Deal in its efforts to further education.

Tribute to New Deal

"It is within the power of the Government to mitigate crime by preserving the foundation of the family and that can only be done by equalizing educational and economic opportunities," he continued.

"The greatest tribute to the New Deal is the fact that it has done more to maintain the dignity of the American family than any movement in the history of our country. By a long array of beneficent measures, such as work relief, public-works projects, mortgage moratoriums, slum clearances, public housing projects, old-age pensions, unemployment insurance, social security, wage, hour and child labor legislation, the New Deal has made it possible for the average American family to remain intact and to survive through periods of depression which only the well-intrenched could withstand. . . .

"Even if we were to say nothing else of it, the New Deal has been the most effective movement of crime prevention ever launched in the United States."

Mr. Alfange pledged that if elected Governor, he would attack the roots of crime—"the basic causes"—as well as the surface.

"The State, in the reasonable exercise of its police power under our State and Federal Constitutions, can do much more than has been done in the effort to eliminate the causes of crime," he declared.

Dr. Butler's Address Opens Columbia Year

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—All the ordinary ambitions and occupations of man's normal life must pass into the background with today's urgent call on the peoples of the world to bring the "barbarous conflict" of the World War to an end before it shall have wholly destroyed or imprisoned the fundamental principles upon which free and liberal civilization rests, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, declared on the formal opening of the University's 189th academic year here yesterday.

Dr. Frederick Coykendall, Chairman of the University's Board of Trustees, read the address before the student body and faculty members in the McMillin academic theater, Dr. Butler being absent from the exercises for the first time in his 40 years as President.

"Great as is the responsibility to be borne by the older generation, the responsibility which faces the youth of today is greater still," he said. "They, and not their elders, will have to wrestle with the grave problems of a world which must be reconstructed so as to strengthen and protect the underlying principles of freedom and liberal thought. It is the fate of these which is now hanging in the balance. First must come victory and then a world so organized and so strengthened as not only to establish peace, but to protect permanent peace."

If it is true that permanent peace is impossible so long as human nature remains imperfect, then the world problem in this respect is identical with the national problem, Dr. Butler declared, holding the solution to be "putting an adequate police force at the disposal of the Government so that those who violate the principles upon which it rests or attack its order shall be treated as criminals and promptly arrested and punished."

"These are the underlying facts and conditions which must be faced by youth of today and tomorrow in order that their task may be successfully accomplished," he continued.

"We are told that an independent nation and its government are sovereign. This is a legal formula, and no more than that. As a matter of fact, no people and no government can be sovereign while immorality continues to exist in the world. It is the moral law which is sovereign, and only that. This is true of nations and their governments as well as of individuals."

Dr. Marjorie Hope Nicholson, professor of English and formerly dean of Smith College, also spoke, asserting that youth should be taught "to be willing to be free." She held that educators must profit by the "bitter lesson" that Germany has to teach—namely, that in one generation the Nazis "have transformed a nation through education to be slaves of the state."

City College opened its doors today for its ninety-sixth academic year with nearly 15,000 students registered, a decline of about 5,000 from last year. Dr. Harry Noble Wright, President of the College, said the drop in enrollment was not so large as anticipated, and considerably smaller than is being experienced by other colleges.

New York State Labor Groups Make Choice of Candidates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 23—Organized labor took a front line position in the political picture here today when the New York State Federation of Labor, estimated at 1,300,000 strong, indorsed John J. Bennett, Jr., and Charles Poletti, Democratic nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively, and the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees of America, representing more than 55,000 members, announced "full and unqualified" indorsement of Dean Alfange, American Labor Party gubernatorial candidate, and all of his running mates.

The Federation is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor and the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees' union is affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In endorsing Mr. Bennett and Mr. Poletti, the Federation for the first time refused to give its stamp of approval of the full Democratic ticket and ignored two of the party's candidates for State office—Joseph V. O'Leary, nominee for State Comptroller on both the Democratic and American Labor Party tickets, and Henry Epstein, present Solicitor General and Mr. Bennett's right hand man for his successor as Attorney General. The federation went further afield than ever before by indorsing Charles Muzzicato, Republican, for Representative-at-large. Then it approved Matthew J. Merritt, Democrat, running for Representative-at-large, but left Mrs. Flora D. Johnson, Mr. Muzzicato's Democratic running mate, and Winifred Stanley, Republican, out in the cold.

Indorsed by Committee

The action of the Federation was voted by a special committee of 15 named by Thomas J. Lyons, President, to make recommendations to the affiliated 39 central trades and labor councils.

The reason given for refusal to go along with the full Democratic State ticket was that the candidates from whom indorsement was withheld had no labor record. This was seen by the Bennett spokesmen as short of disapproval and as leaving it up to the individual voters who are members of the Federation to vote the entire ticket straight or to scratch the candidates who had not been indorsed.

The action by the special committee came as a surprise to practically all of the down-State labor leaders, who went to the meeting, held behind closed doors, expecting the usual indorsement of the entire Democratic State ticket. When they got down to work, however, they found considerable opposition from up-State members to indorsement of both Mr. O'Leary and Mr. Epstein.

The Federation's stand was seen by political observers as scrambling the places on both the Democratic and Republican State tickets headed by Mr. Bennett and Thomas E. Dewey, respectively. Mr. Poletti was seen as practially certain of re-election, irrespective of whether Mr. Bennett or Mr. Dewey wins the Governorship, since he is the nominee of both the Democrats and the American Labor Party and now comes along with the indorsement of the State Federation of Labor. Mr. O'Leary has the same nomination and backing, while Mr. Epstein has the Democratic nomination, but not the Labor Party backing, being opposed for Attorney General by Alexander Kahn, Labor Party nominee, and Nathaniel L. Goldstein, Republican nominee.

Kern Undecided

While organized labor was coming into the picture, Paul J. Kern, former Chairman of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, who was ousted by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, was wavering between support of Mr. Dewey and Mr. Alfange. Mr. Kern said that while he "looked favorably" on the Dewey candidacy for Governor, the possibility "does exist" that he will support the Labor Party candidate.

"I have been telling my friends that the important thing is to beat Bennett, and the best way to beat Bennett is to vote for Dewey," he said.

Other Data Submitted

Spokesmen at the Dewey headquarters said that the bulk of the material submitted to them by Mr. Kern related to matters other than the Flynn case.

The International Board of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store employees, in announcing for the American Labor Party Ticket, lashed out against both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Dewey.

The American Labor Party held the balance of power in the State-wide election four years ago that resulted in returning Herbert H. Lehman to office.

32 Days Adrift And Then Rescue

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP)—The Herald Tribune, in a copyrighted dispatch from a West African port, said today that 18 men from a torpedoed American freighter had been rescued after having spent 32 days at sea subsisting only on concentrated foods.

It was a "trick of fate," the dispatch said, for the Norwegian vessel which made the rescue, had changed its course by coincidence and came across the lifeboat in which 19 men had started out. One had succumbed after a few days at sea.

"Our Captain was suspicious," the Herald Tribune's correspondent, John O'Reilly, aboard the rescued vessel said. "Submarines use lifeboats for decoys. But, as we circled off our course we could see men in the drifting boat. Cries emanated from the craft."

"How long have you been adrift?" our Captain shouted.

"Thirty-two days," a voice from the lifeboat replied.

The Captain of the torpedoed ship was first brought over the side. He immediately made for the bridge, formally announced his name and the name of his ship.

"I am happy to have you aboard," the Norwegian skipper replied.

The crew followed. Some were able to crawl up the rope ladder. Other were hauled aboard.

St. Louis Educational Program Expanded on Three-Fold Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—New emphasis upon three types of education in St. Louis this coming school year will reflect the changing social and economic conditions brought about by the war.

Women will have more training, not only in feminine skills such as cooking, sewing and nursing, but in such "masculine" fields as practical mathematics, physics, meteorology and aviation.

Greater educational opportunities than ever before will be offered physically handicapped children, to give them added security in the difficult days ahead.

And for adults, both men and women, an expanded program of adult education may have a social effect far beyond the stress of war's necessities.

Girls in the grade schools and high schools will be encouraged to study home economics, with special emphasis on the conservation of foods and materials, in line with patriotic and practical trends in education. Larger feminine enrollment is expected also in such school courses as aircraft riviting and metal forming, machine-tool operation, and welding. Both Washington University and St. Louis University anticipate and encourage the enrollment of many more women in their schools of engineering.

Special schools and classes will be conducted for physically handicapped children, and a renewed effort made to fit them to meet the demands of a war world on an equal basis with their fellows. The Gallaudet Day School for the Deaf, the Michael School for Crippled Children, the Turner School for Negro Handicapped Children, are outstanding in this work. In addition, certain elementary schools are organizing sight-saving classes, courses in lip reading for the hard of hearing, and speech correction courses for children with speech difficulties.

The entire program of adult education has been expanded beyond anything dreamed of by St. Louis educators before the war began.

Beaumont, Soldan, Roosevelt, Cleveland, Washon and Sumner High Schools are offering additional evening classes in all subjects for regular students who have found defense employment and wish to continue in their jobs, as well as for the grownups who find they need more education to be of greatest service to their country. The Hadley and Booker T. Washington Vocational High Schools will expand their free technical courses, in anticipation of enrollment triple that of last year. Free adult education will be greatly enlarged at Washington University and St. Louis University.

The trend in all this is increasingly toward the practical, not only in content of courses, but in arrangement of schedules to condense more education into a briefer time. Those educators who regret that the liberal arts are rather neglected—except for the new interest in Latin-American languages and culture—console themselves with the hope that broadening the educational base to include more individuals will contribute as much to the needs of peace as it does now to the demands of war.

Kaiser Hands Out 20,000 Jobs in N. Y.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 23 (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser, who has done an amazing job in pushing ship construction, has undertaken another seemingly impossible task. He's trying to find living quarters in this jam-packed, war born city for 20,000 New Yorkers being recruited to work in his shipyards.

Local Kaiser officials said that receiving centers would be established to feed and shelter, temporarily, the new workers. A total of 27,318 housing units are under construction or authorized in the Portland-Vancouver, Wash., area, but only 300 have been completed.

Some Taxes Going Down

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Inasmuch as the Federal Government has a war on its hands that is costing billions on billions, the prevailing sentiment in this state seems to be that local governments which save a bit this year not only will find next year's going easier but also will merit the thanks of taxpaying citizens.

Of California's 57 counties, 43 have shown decreases in tax rates for 1942-43, five have made no change, and only nine have shown increases.

The California Taxpayers' Association feels pretty good about this, and well it may, for it is an agency which can be counted upon to speak a good word for economy in county government. It reminds the people that "eternal vigilance is still the price of liberty," and it reminds county officials that even where their budgets embrace fine economies, it is not necessary to spend every cent appropriated.

The Association recommends that citizens make the following demands on civil government:

1. Limit services to basic essentials.
2. Use no more men and women than necessary.
3. Cut out all waste motion and unnecessary red tape.
4. Use a minimum of supplies.
5. Conserve all equipment.
6. Forego all maintenance, except the minimum necessary to prevent undue deterioration of existing structures.
7. Undertake no capital improvements.

Los Angeles County affords an instance of economy in its use of men already on its pay roll to form the personnel of its Civilian Defense setup.

Directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California has not increased the tax rate although extraordinary wartime precautions must be taken to guard the 398-mile-long aqueduct system which pours the waters of the Colorado River into a far-flung area.

Californians face an opportunity to do away with one tax altogether on Nov. 3. Proposition 4 on the ballot would repeal the State income tax law. But it yields $29,000,000 a year at present.

K. H. Hendrick

Mrs. Roosevelt Helps Tell Polish Women Over Radio Their Freedom Will Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—A radiocast promise of United Nations victory and the return of freedom to conquered Europe was sped to the women of Poland late yesterday in a program participated in by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mrs. Pearl Buck, Miss Dorothy Thompson, Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, and Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, Chairman of the National Women's Committee of the United Service Organizations.

Twelve women's organizations sponsored the good will and encouragement gesture and more than 200 women were in the Astor Gallery to hear the radiocast which was sent by short-wave from station WRUL in Boston, from 5 to 5:30 p. m.

To the Polish people, pictured as clandestinely listening over the radio in cellars and other hiding spots, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that the women of America felt deeply concerning the suffering and the courage shown by Poland since its occupation by the Nazis. Recalling her meeting with a wounded Polish soldier at the International student assembly in Washington recently, she added:

"In talking to him, I said I hope you realize, you young people here who have gathered together from so many different nations, that you are fighting, too. By telling the world of your solidarity, and that you mean to fight this war to a victorious end and then work just as hard so that for all the people of the world there may dawn a better day.

"I think that this is perhaps the most hopeful thing that one can say today to the women of Poland. If youth is sure that that is what they mean to do, and we of the older generation are backing them up, then I think there is no question but that th eregard of your sufferings, the reward of your courage, will surely come. I wish you all the hope and faith in the future that our assurances can bring you."

New Jersey Democrats Await News On Smathers' Appeal to Governor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 23—New Jersey's Democratic and Republican convention delegates were back home today, studying platform planks for adoption Sept. 29 and wondering about Gov. Charles Edison's reaction to United States Senator William H. Smathers' bid for his campaign support. The Edison-Smathers issue was the major point of Democratic discussion. The extent of the Republican declaration for revision of the State Constitution also shared the spotlight.

Governor Edison, who has been feuding with Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, was absent from the Hague-controlled Democratic meeting, at which Senator Smathers, backed by the Hague organization in his bid for re-election, sought Mr. Edison's support in his keynote speech, calling upon the Governor and the Essex County Chairman and Edison ally, James J. McMahon, to give him a "stand off majority in Essex," normally a Republican stronghold, and Mr. Edison's home county.

The Democratic Convention went on record against any pronouncement for Constitutional revision, although Governor Edison had voiced hope for such a stand.

On the Republican side, following an appeal by Albert W. Hawkes, Republican candidate for United States Senator, the delegates indicated they would call for revision of the State Charter, with a possible condition that the final referendum await return of men in service so that they might have a vote on the subject.

N. Y. State War Council Limits Speed to 35 M.P.H.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 23 (AP)—The State War Council limited the speed of all motor vehicles on New York highways to 35 miles an hour in conformance with a recommendation of the Baruch Rubber Conservation Committee.

The Council's order, promulgated under the State War Emergency Act, is effective immediately and until July 1, 1943. It supersedes a 40-mile-an-hour speed limit enacted by the 1942 Legislature as a war transportation conservation measure.

Another proposal of the Baruch Committee, for voluntary reduction of motor vehicle use to 5,000 miles a year, was indorsed in a statement by the War Council, which urged all possible compliance by New York motorists.

Robeson Dislikes Negro Movie Roles

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23 (AP)—Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, said yesterday he was through with Hollywood until movie magnates found some other way to portray the Negro besides the usual "plantation Hallelujah shouters."

Mr. Robeson in an interview said he was particularly unhappy over his recent return to Hollywood to play a sharecropper sequence in "Tales of Manhattan."

"I thought I could change the picture as we went along," Mr. Robeson said. "And I did make some headway. But in the end it turned out to be the same old thing—the Negro solving his problem by singing his way to glory.

"This is very offensive to my people. It makes the Negro childlike and innocent and is in the old plantation tradition.

"But Hollywood says you can't make the Negro in any other role because it won't be box office in the South. The South wants its Negroes in the old style."

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The Home Forum

Good Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PERHAPS there is no mental quality more highly valued than that of good judgment. Whether manifest as discrimination, business acumen, military sagacity, accurate estimate of values and issues, or wise decision in problems of relationships, good judgment is desired by all.

Always, and never more than in these days of rapidly changing economic conditions, shifting standards of conduct, and unpredictable emergencies, reliable judgment requires a sounder basis than that of human experience. So men are turning to God for that wisdom which is above the human.

The Bible has much to say about judgment. In the thirty-seventh Psalm we read: **"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him. . . . And he shall bring forth thy righteousness as the light, and thy judgment as the noonday."** As recorded in the Gospel of John, Jesus pointed to his trust in God as the source of judgment, saying (John 5:30), **"My judgment is just; because I seek not mine own will, but the will of the Father which hath sent me."** And he indicated the nature of his judgment and his adherence to the divine when he said to the Pharisees (John 8:15, 16): **"Ye judge after the flesh; I judge no man. And yet if I judge, my judgment is true: for I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me."**

* * *

A little study shows why Jesus declared the will of the Father to be the source of just judgment. He knew that the Father was both wise and loving, and that His will included all good to all His children, and that He blesses all equally. His will is both loving and just, bringing correction to the erring, safety to the imperiled, light to the perplexed, and sure reward to the righteous. The wisely disciplined thought, that ceaselessly subordinates the human to the divine, is manifesting the highest possible judgment by so doing, and this conforming to the divine is externalized in human affairs by the development of spiritual intuition, wisdom, right decision.

But here the question arises: How is one to discern the will of the Father and obey it? Through the centuries spiritual seers have sought divine direction and experienced God's guidance and the marvelous judgment and power that go with it. In this age, the Science underlying the Master's capacity to experience God's judgment and wisdom has been revealed in the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. The way to safety and peace is open to all who will study and practice this Science.

Christian Science is revolutionary in its explanation of the basis of true judgment. It is, as Jesus said, not "after the flesh," but is based upon the recognition of God as Spirit and of man and the universe as obedient to the government of Spirit; upon the recognition of God as infinite, all-knowing Mind, and of man as reflecting Mind. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 187), **"The divine Mind includes all action and volition, and man in Science is governed by this Mind."**

* * *

The recognition of and surrender to God's government of man is immediately rewarded by experiences of guidance and protection that correspond in character to many recounted in the Bible. It is a common experience among even beginners in Christian Science to be guided in the clarification of issues in the daily life, the home, human relationships, business matters, in avoidance of accidents, and in escape from danger.

Sometimes this guidance comes as clear mental direction, but the loving Father can be relied upon to speak to His children in a way that they can understand. A young student of Christian Science was once about to return home from a visit to a beloved sister who had had a difficult experience. Relatives located in other towns expected her to make stop-overs and visit them long enough to tell them all about the matter. This she wished to avoid doing, knowing that such repeated rehearsals of error would be unwise. She also recognized the hurt that her refusal would bring. In her anxiety over the demand she turned wholly to divine Mind for guidance. Picking up a copy of "Unity of Good" by Mrs. Eddy, she found therein words of clear direction (p. 34): **"Take another train of reasoning."** Amazed, she pondered these words, which appeared wholly unrelated to the problem before her. The next day she was able to rearrange her plans and take another route to her home, thereby avoiding both the undesirable rehearsals of the difficulty and any seeming unkindness to her relatives.

* * *

Sometimes students are confronted with problems, the solution of which apparently requires knowledge of issues beyond their grasp. They need not fear. God always enables His children to receive and obey His direction. Such an occasion occurred when a student of Christian Science felt guided to turn the lower floor of her large house into an apartment. She knew nothing of house remodeling and so consulted an experienced architect, who told her the change would be impossible without prohibitive expense. However, she sought God's direction, and held fast to the spiritual fact that there is always the right way to do a thing if it is right. That night there came to her thought a simple plan of arrangement that solved every problem involved.

Mrs. Eddy knew that the highest judgment is obedience to God's directing. Her career is a living example of steadfast obedience to divine guidance. She writes (Science and Health, p. 254), **"When we wait patiently on God and seek Truth righteously, He directs our path."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by William McGreal

THE ENGLISH VILLAGE OF LOWER SLAUGHTER, IN THE COTSWOLDS

WHENCE COMETH the sweetness of the Thames which the poet admonishes to run softly? Surely it must be from the hills and valleys of the Cotswolds that this ingredient of the noble river is taken. Here are its headwaters. Here the Evenlode and Coln, the Windrush and Dikler pour in their all, while adding to and sharing in the beauty of the land.

A few hours' journey westerly from London are the Cotswolds—rolling uplands ribboned by walls, thick shaded valleys, quiet gray villages, each with its own lovely church, and streams in number. During the Middle Ages, the flourishing wool trade brought wealth to the Cotswolds. Today, with much of the wool trade gone, the district is a quiet farming one, with scattered flocks of the once-famous, long-wooled sheep grazing in rich pastures. Walls, clean or overgrown with blackberry and thorn, fit the natural contour of the land.

Speak of the Cotswolds to one who knows the district well, and he may exclaim: "Ah, yes, they were great builders!" For the Cotswold tradition is one of stone. From early man through Roman days and down to the present, local builders, using local materials, have achieved an architectural type known the world over. Stone is plentiful here—wide stones for walls, thin flat stones for roofs—and the skill to use it has been the gift of one generation to another. Cotswold architecture, whether barn or cottage or shop, church or manor house or castle, is simple, dignified, beautiful, and so indigenous that time has only added to its charm.

On the banks of a little tributary of the Dikler lies Lower Slaughter. Like its companion village of Upper Slaughter, a few miles distant, its name derives from that of the one-time owners of the near-by manor house. A foot path through a green meadow by the banks of the stream leads the walker to this village. The stream, arched by slender bridges, runs tidily and demurely through the center of the town. Ducks paddle leisurely on the stream's quiet surface. Old stone houses with beautful lines cast a distant reflection in the water. Flowers are massed in doorways. A church spire rises high against the sky.

Thus fostered at its source in simple beauty and quiet living, the sweet Thames does flow softly on, watering the English countryside, to London and the sea.

W. McG.

Old Farmer

Immovable beside his ox
He watches in the western light
The silver plane above the hills
Upon its daily flight.

The ruts his wagon wheels have made
Trace casual paths along the rise;
No patterns such as these are laid
Across the windy skies.

No backward signal marks him there.
The world's intrusion is but sound.
His acres climb the hillside, bare
Of tree. His mark is furrowed ground.

Inscrutable, he scans the east
For what the next tomorrow shows.
The ox leans forward in the yoke.
The wagon grumbles as it goes.

CHARLES MALAM

Prudence Comes Home

"PRUE SAID they would be a little late, but I didn't mean to keep you fellows here all evening," said Henry. He was clipping witch grass at the edges of the zinnia bed. The rest of us, who had gathered to be on hand at Ann's and Prudence's return from a week's vacation, sat in lawn chairs near him. We were content to do nothing but watch the sun go down, to look at the blaze of marigolds at the end of a stretch of grass greener, this moist summer, than we had ever seen it before.

"Oh, you know Prudence," said John, Ann's husband. "If she gets in before midnight, I'll be surprised. Something is bound to come up to delay her. She'll find a good spot for watching a sunset—she'll tell us the clouds looked like squash pie or blueberry pudding or something—and stay there until dark. She could lose her way, too. She's done it before on a road she knows as well as she knows her front sidewalk. And, if Ann has her nose in that book, called *West with the Night*, that I sent her, she won't be any help."

* * *

"You're absolutely right, John," said Helen from beside me. She was scratching Splendid's back with the toe of her red sandal. "But I do hope they'll come early. The bazaar for the day-nursery is day after tomorrow and Prudence promised she'd think of something different. We've got all the run-of-the-mill bazaar tables and booths, but we'd counted on Prue's originality to bring us customers and money."

Helen's daughter, Nancy, sitting Turk fashion on the grass and hunting four-leaf clovers, looked up at her mother and laughed. "You, Mum, fretting about Prudence. You know, she never lets you down." Nancy jumped up, sat down on a low table in front of her mother and me, crossed her bare brown legs and pulled her knitting out of the pocket of her yellow shorts.

"Prudence is swell," she said. "At college last year, the Dean gave us a serious talk the morning we started work, full of good advice, admonitions, exhortations—and stuff. I forgot every word of it. What I thought of most often last year was what Prudence said to me before I left."

Helen and I were interested. We asked in unison: "What did she say?" We've known Nancy to lead us on and then suddenly leave us.

"Well, I came over to say good-by. She was sitting on the front porch, getting grapes ready for jelly. I said: 'Prudence, got any advice for the Freshman?' She thought and thought and then said: 'Yes. Get everything you can out of every day. Give everything you can to every day. And—don't make any noise about it!' It works, too. I found that out." Nancy laughed and leant down to tickle Splendid's ear. It was a young diffident gesture, making it clear that she apologized if she had given herself away for a moment.

* * *

It was a quiet evening. No cars drove by. Occasionally we heard the chime of silver and china being washed in Emma's kitchen or a pear drop from the Clapp's Favorite tree behind us. Once in a while, the voices of children playing came from the distance.

So, when we heard the clop-clop of a horse's hoofs, we all looked out to the street. We do still turn to see a horse. There are few in our suburb and we are pleased even to watch the horse-drawn milk wagon go by. But these hoof-beats weren't the heavy lumbering ones of a work horse. They were the light gay feet of a driving horse, the rapid beat all of us except Nancy had heard every day in our childhood. I knew before I saw, that Ann and Prudence would be driving behind that horse. And they were.

A natty old box buggy, freshly painted, with the leather top rolled back, was drawn by a slender chestnut mare as proud and pretty as the two young women driving her. The horse turned in the driveway. Ann and Prudence waved and laughed. They came to a stop in front of the garage and waited for us to rush and admire.

"The Braddocks loaned her to us. She's for the bazaar. Fifty cents for a drive for two blocks. Everybody is crazy to drive horses again, you know," said Prudence. Lifting the whip from its socket in the dashboard, she tickled Henry's nose with it. "There's oats and bedding in the back. Will you be a groom until Saturday?"

* * *

There followed a ridiculous fuss over a horse and buggy. The men helped Ann and Prudence down over the wheel. They rushed for an unnecessary bucket of water, let down the already loose check rein, patted the mare's flanks, rubbed her nose, beamed.

"I'd give my car any day for one of these," said John, who had been studying the buggy from the points of its shafts to its rearwheel tires.

"So would I," said Henry. "My father had a horse who—"

"There," said Prudence. "Didn't I tell you, Ann? Any man will pay a dollar to drive behind a horse for two blocks, so that he can tell whomever he takes with him about the horses his father once had."

I looked at Prudence. She was scraping mud off the red wheel spokes with Henry's clipping shears. Her eyes were bright, her hair ruffled, her dress torn under the arm. There she was, scraping and talking, getting the most out of her day, giving all she could to it; and, for the moment, at least, making rather a lot of noise about it.

C. C. R.

White Birches

As pines
In winter wear
The green of warmer days,
Your beauty lines the summer hills
With snow.

MELORA MILDRAM HOBBS

Gute Urteilskraft

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WOHL KEINE mentale Eigenschaft wird höher geschätzt als gute Urteilskraft. Ob sie als Unterscheidungsvermögen, Geschäftsgewandtheit, Feldherrnkunst, genaue Abschätzung von Werten und Handlungen oder weise Entscheidung in Verwandtschaftsproblemen zum Ausdruck kommt, stets ist gute Urteilskraft von allen begehrt.

Immer und nie mehr als in der heutigen Zeit schnell wechselnder Wirtschaftszustände, veränderlicher Normen des Betragens und unvorherzusehender Notlagen erfordert zuverlässiges Urteilen eine festere Grundlage als menschliche Erfahrung. So wenden sich die Menschen an Gott mit der Bitte um jene Weisheit, die höher ist als die menschliche.

Die Bibel hat viel über das Urteilen oder Richten zu sagen. Im 7. Psalm lesen wir: „Befiehl dem Herrn deine Wege und hoffe auf ihn; . . . er wird deine Gerechtigkeit hervorbringen wie das Licht und dein Recht wie den Mittag". Wie wir im Evangelium des Johannes lesen, wies Jesus auf sein Gottvertrauen als Quelle des Urteils hin, als er sagte (Joh. 5, 30): „Mein Gericht ist recht; denn ich suche nicht meinen Willen, sondern des Vaters Willen, der mich gesandt hat". Und er deutete die Art seines Gerichts und sein Festhalten am Göttlichen an, als er zu den Pharisäern sagte (Joh. 8, 15. 16): „Ihr richtet nach dem Fleisch; ich richte niemand. So ich aber richte, so ist mein Gericht recht; denn ich bin nicht allein, sondern ich und der Vater, der mich gesandt hat".

Ein wenig Nachdenken zeigt, warum Jesus erklärte, daß der Wille des Vaters die Quelle gerechten Urteilens ist. Er wußte, daß der Vater weise und liebevoll ist, daß Sein Wille alles Gute für alle Seine Kinder in sich schließt, und daß Er alle gleicherweise segnet. Sein Wille ist sowohl liebevoll als auch gerecht und bringt dem Irrenden Berichtigung, dem Gefährdeten Sicherheit, dem Verwirrten Licht und dem Gerechten sichere Belohnung. Das weise disziplinierte Denken, das unaufhörlich das Menschliche dem Göttlichen unterordnet, bekundet dadurch die denkbar höchste Urteilskraft. Und dieses Übereinstimmen mit dem Göttlichen kommt äußerlich in menschlichen Angelegenheiten durch die Entwicklung geistiger Eingebung, Weisheit und rechter Entscheidung zum Ausdruck.

Aber hier erhebt sich die Frage: Wie kann man den Willen des Vaters erkennen und ihm gehorchen? Durch die Jahrhunderte hindurch haben geistige Seher göttliche Anweisung gesucht und Gottes Führung und die damit verbundene wunderbare Urteilsfähigkeit und Kraft gefunden. In unserer Zeit ist die Wissenschaft, die der Fähigkeit des Meisters, Gottes Urteil und Weisheit zu erfahren, zugrunde lag, in der Entdeckung der Christlichen Wissenschaft durch Mary Baker Eddy enthüllt worden. Der Weg zur Sicherheit und zum Frieden ist allen offen, die diese Wissenschaft erforschen und anwenden wollen.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ist in ihrer Erklärung der Grundlage der wahren Urteilskraft unwälzend. Diese ist, wie Jesus sagte, nicht „nach dem Fleisch", sondern ist auf die Erkenntnis gegründet, daß Gott der Geist ist, und daß der Mensch und das Weltall der Regierung des Geistes gehorsam sind—auf die Erkenntnis, daß Gott das unendliche, allwissende Gemüt und der Mensch die Widerspiegelung des Gemüts ist. Mrs. Eddy schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 187): „Das göttliche Gemüt schließt alle Tätigkeit und alles Wollen in sich, und in der Wissenschaft wird der Mensch von diesem Gemüt regiert".

Die göttliche Regierung des Menschen anerkennen und sich ihr ergeben, wird sofort durch Erfahrungen der Führung und des Schutzes belohnt, Erfahrungen, die den vielen in der Bibel berichteten ähnlich sind. Es ist eine allgemeine Erfahrung sogar unter Neulingen in der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß sie bei der Klärung von Unklarheiten im täglichen Leben, in der Familie, in menschlichen Beziehungen, in Geschäftsangelegenheiten, beim Vermeiden von Unfällen und Verschontbleiben von Gefahr geführt werden.

Manchmal kommt diese Führung als klare mentale Leitung; aber man kann sich darauf verlassen, daß der liebende Vater zu Seinen Kindern in einer Weise spricht, die sie verstehen können. Eine junge Christliche Wissenschafterin war einmal im Begriff, von einem Besuch bei einer lieben Schwester, die eine schwierige Erfahrung gehabt hatte, heimzukehren. In anderen Städten wohnende Verwandte erwarteten, daß sie ihre Heimfahrt unterbrechen und sie lang genug besuchen würde, um ihnen alles über die Angelegenheit zu erzählen. Dies wollte sie vermeiden, da sie wußte, daß ein solches wiederholtes Erzählen des Irrtums unklug ist. Sie erkannte auch die Kränkung, die ihre Weigerung zur Folge haben würde. Besorgt wegen der Forderung wandte sie sich ganz an das göttliche Gemüt mit der Bitte um Führung. Als sie das Buch "Unity of Good" von Mrs. Eddy aufschlug, fand sie darin Worte klarer Führung: „Verfolge einen andern Gang des Denkens" (S. 34). Erstaunt dachte sie über diese Worte nach, die mit ihrem Problem in keinem Zusammenhang zu stehen schienen. Am nächsten Tage konnte sie ihre Pläne ändern und auf einem andern Wege nach Hause fahren, wodurch sowohl das unerwünschte Erzählen der Schwierigkeit als auch jede scheinbare Unfreundlichkeit gegen ihre Verwandten vermieden wurde.

Zuweilen bieten sich den Wissenschaftern Probleme dar, deren Lösung anscheinend eine Kenntnis von Dingen erfordert, die über ihr Verständnis hinausgehen. Sie brauchen sich nicht zu fürchten. Gott befähigt Seine Kinder immer, Seine Anweisung zu empfangen und ihr zu folgen. Eine solche Gelegenheit bot sich einer Christlichen Wissenschafterin, als sie sich geführt fühlte, das untere Stockwerk ihres großen Hauses zu einer Wohnung umzubauen. Unerfahren im Häuserumbau, zog sie einen erfahrenen Baumeister zu Rate, der ihr sagte, daß der Umbau ohne unerschwingliche Kosten unmöglich sei. Sie bat jedoch Gott um Führung und hielt an der geistigen Tatsache fest, daß es für etwas, was recht ist, immer einen ausführbaren Weg gibt. In jener Nacht kam sie auf einen einfachen ausführbaren Plan, der jedes damit verbundene Problem löste.

Mrs. Eddy wußte, daß Gehorsam gegen Gottes Führung die höchste Urteilskraft ist. Ihr Lebenslauf ist ein lebendiges Beispiel standhaften Gehorsams gegen die göttliche Führung. Sie schreibt (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 254): „Wenn wir geduldig auf Gott harren und die Wahrheit in rechtschaffener Weise suchen, dann lenkt Er unsern Pfad".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

With the Spell of Heartlikeness

I MAY AS WELL now make the attempt to give some idea of Gibbie's appearance, as he showed after so long wandering. Of dress he had hardly enough left to carry the name. Shoes, of course, he had none. . . . If the heart was not a careless one, the eye would look again, and discover a stronger stillness than mere placidity—a sort of live peace abiding in that weatherbeaten little face under its wild crown of human herbage. . . . His hands and feet were small and childishly dainty, his whole body well shaped and well put together—of which the style of his dress rather quashed the evidence.

Such was Gibbie to the eye, as he rose from Daurside to the last cultivated ground on the borders of the burn, and the highest dwelling on the mountain. It was the abode of a cottar, and was a dependency of the farm he had just left. The cottar was an old man of seventy; his wife was nearly sixty. They had reared stalwart sons and shapely daughters, now at service here and there in the valleys below. . . . They belonged to a class now, I fear, extinct, but once, if my love prejudice not my judgment too far, the glory and strength of Scotland: their little acres are now swallowed up in the larger farms.

It was a very humble dwelling, built of turf upon a foundation of stones, and roofed with turf and straw—warm, and nearly impervious to the searching airs of the mountain-side. One little window of a foot and a half square looked out on the universe. At one end stood a stack of peat, half as big as the cottage itself. All around it were huge rocks, some of them peaks whose masses went down to the very central fires, others only fragments that had rolled from above. Here and there a thin crop was growing in patches amongst them, the red-gray stone lifting its baldness in spots numberless through the soft waving green. A few of the commonest flowers grew about the door, but there was no garden. The doorstep was live rock, and a huge projecting rock behind formed the back and a portion of one of the end walls. This latter rock had been the attraction to the site, because of a hollow in it, which now served as a dairy. For up there with them lived the last cow of the valley—the cow that breathed the loftiest air on all Daurside—a good cow, and gifted in feeding well upon little. Facing the broad south, and leaning against the hill, . . . sheltering it from the north and east, the cottage looked so high-humble, so still, so confident, that it drew Gibbie with the spell of heartlikeness. He knocked at the old, weatherbeaten, shrunk and rent, but well-patched door. A voice, alive with the soft vibrations of thought and feeling, answered,

"Come yer wa's in, whae'er ye be."

Gibbie pulled the string that came through a hole in the door, so lifted the latch, and entered.—From "Sir Gibbie," by GEORGE MACDONALD (1879).

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Intimate Message: Washington

An Important Proposal.....*By Roscoe Drummond*

The short speech which Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin delivered on the floor of the Senate a few days ago is certain to grow in significance.

In it Senator Wiley advanced the most important, constructive and forward-looking suggestion in behalf of the future peace which has come from Congress since the United States formally entered the war. He proposed that President Roosevelt be invited to join with the Senate in forming a foreign relations advisory committee. This committee would comprise the Secretary and Undersecretary of State, the Chairmen and ranking minority members of the Senate and House Foreign Relations Committees, such other Senators as the President might wish to designate and necessary technicians.

This proposal is important because it evidences signs of Congressional initiative and leadership on a vital issue of public policy.

This proposal is constructive because it envisages Congressional collaboration with the Executive at a point where that collaboration has been most lacking in the past.

This proposal is forward-looking because it urges that practical steps be taken now to meet a problem which, if it isn't faced in advance, will be harder to handle when it can no longer be delayed.

The value of the proposal is enhanced by its source. It is an offer of genuine and intelligent co-operation from the ranks of the minority party. It stems from a Senator who on most issues of the President's war policy prior to the assault on Pearl Harbor voted with the isolationists, but who, although he may have thought the United States could isolate itself from the war, is today showing himself ready to see that in the future the United States doesn't try to isolate itself from the full responsibilities of the peace.

Significant Premises

In commending to the Congress and to the President the early establishment of a joint foreign relations advisory council, Senator Wiley accepted three significant premises as by now beyond partisan controversy if peace is to be made something more than brief intervals between war. They are:

That just as the present war is global in scope, the future peace must be global in scope and that the United States Government must think in terms of world-wide responsibilities for the American people.

That the Government must be ready to call on the American people to extend the police power of the nation over most or all of the world—obviously in association with other like-minded countries.

That the destiny of America and the American people will be tied up in the methods and commitments on which the peace must be built and will be built after the conclusion of the war.

If this be isolationism, then the internationalists could well embrace it. But this is not isolationism; it is the voice of constructive, Mid-western leadership which is awake, alert and concerned that the United States shall neglect no step which will produce a peace-secured world as the only guarantee of a peace-secured America.

To this end, as Senator Wiley put his proposal, "It will be imperative that the people's representatives have a voice in the formulation of these treaties rather than merely being confronted with a fait accompli which may hardly be amended. Therefore, this period more than any other in American history calls for something more than the routine work of producing and submitting a treaty to the Senate. It calls for advice, which means co-operation in the inception stages of the treaty."

Avoiding Old Breach

Senator Wiley wants to avoid the disastrous breach between the Senate and the President which wrecked the peace which President Wilson believed could have been made real and substantial—wrecked largely because President and Senate operated in air-tight, non-communicating, non-co-operating compartments. He advocates a better working arrangement between Congress and the Chief Executive through the mechanism of a joint foreign relations advisory council which would provide continuous collaboration between the legislative and executive branches of the Government.

The Constitution provides that the President may negotiate treaties by and with the consent of the Senate. Too often in the past there has been very little call for the Senate's advice and in consequence the Senate has hoarded its consent.

Now, it is already evident that the Administration is not going to embrace Senator Wiley's proposal very eagerly—at least not at first. Senator Tom Connally of Texas and Senator Walter George of Georgia, present and former Chairmen of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and leading Democratic spokesmen, have received it with a cool politeness. They suggest that the present mechanism of separate Senate and House committees placidly waiting for the President to drop something nice in their laps is quite sufficient.

But is it? Senator Wiley's proposal might break a little precedent in procedure, but is a little precedent-breaking too much for the Administration. The plan does not affect the independent power and prerogatives of either the legislature or the Executive. It is simply a change in governmental mechanics to meet the needs of the hour. It offers flexibility. It provides for the President to be amply represented. It evidences a leadership which both parties in Congress would do well to grasp in behalf of Congress. It suggests new sources of strength behind a nonpartisan American peace policy.

The Country Speaks: Chicago

Firing Settles 'Wildcat' Strike.....*By Ralph W. Cessna*

What threatened to be a disruptive strike in a vital war industry here the other day was averted, not through an agreement with the workers involved, but by the firing of those workers.

That is a drastic step, and ordinarily a courageous one in these days of labor organization entrenchment. But the remarkable thing about this settlement is that it was with the approval of the labor union. The strike was a "wildcat" strike, not authorized by the union, though those involved at the time were members of the United Steel Workers of America (C. I. O.). Union officials went further, though, than merely to refuse to support the walkout. They authorized union members from other departments to replace those of the striking group, and gave their approval when the company discharged the strikers.

That may very well be called an isolated instance of union honesty, patriotism, logic, and responsibility. But it does illustrate a point that many labor leaders offer in meeting criticism o labor for its allegedly unpatriotic attitude in th war effort.

The point is that the disturbances which hav been marked in such centers as Detroit in recen months have not been major strikes, not author ized strikes, but wildcat strikes and slowdowns There will be some logical question as to whethe: in every case the union opposed, or tacitly supported, the "wildcat" strike or slowdown. There have been cases where unions have frankly backed up, and in fact prescribed, "slowdowns," which is a form of resistance to employer attempts to get more production out of each worker unit—sometimes, the workers complain, at the expense of the comfort, even the health, of th worker.

But there are other cases, like this one in Gary where it has been shown that the union, at leas the leaders, are honestly opposed to disruption of war work. That their opposition often is not effective is because the unions concerned, chiefly auto workers and steel workers, are but newly organized. The members distrust all "bosses" and are not easily led even by their own elected leaders. These unions are large and unwieldy. Also war orders have brought in many new workers, thousands for instance from the South where unions have been, and still are, practically unknown. These men are not always amenable to union rules or to union policy.

This is not to excuse unions, union leaders, or labor as a whole for misdeeds, for the assumption in this vital time of an attitude which in some instances, while not perhaps basically unpatriotic, contributes to the difficulties of achieving all-out war production.

Inexcusable was the case, reported by a correspondent in Muskegon, Mich., of a slowdown in production, ordered by the union, to such an extent that workers actually had to loaf part of the time or produce more than the union-dictated quota. And it is not fair for labor to measure its responsibility for time lost on the basis of "official strikes." Unofficial strikes may cause as much disruption of war work as the official kind.

But neither of course was the cartridge firm in St. Louis altogether right when, according to a War Labor Board decision, it "dominated and interfered with the forming of" an independent union.

There are two sides. To admit the inequities of one does not imply vindication of every act of the other. I have recently studied these conditions particularly in Chicago, Akron, Ohio, and Detroit. Reporting on the Detroit situation, I found that an effort was made to discount extreme implications of charges based on some admittedly true incidents, but directed broadside at the city as a whole. The conclusion of a careful survey was that Detroit's morale was not bad as was charged. This did not mean, though, that workers were not causing trouble there, or that basic policies of certain groups of workers were irreprehensible.

There is a tendency for both sides to be exaggerated. To take a middle ground and at the same time deny the existence of a labor problem is unreasonable, but it must be recognized that neither is it helpful to dwell exclusively on the implication of incidents, favorable to one side or the other, which throw themselves most convincingly in our direction.

But all in all, labor as a whole in this picture would seem to have less of a defense of its acts in wartime. Solution of the broad social and economic problems involved can well wait until after the war. Airing of labor's long-standing grievances against capital must not be made a part of the adjustments to all-out war production. On the other hand, the war emergency should not be used as a lever to pry off social gains of the past years. Wherever one finds instances of either, there open criticism is justified. But criticism of one need not mean adulation of the other.

To Change the Subject:

'Stand-Seats' Purely a Business Setup.....*By Mary Hornaday*

Half a seat is better than none, Washington's Capital Transit Company figured in introducing the "stand-sit" bus and streetcar to the wartime crowds of the Nation's Capital.

Riders aren't so sure, but they are willing to give the innovation a fair trial—especially since the office of Defense Transportation has decreed that the only alternative is to run rush hour conveyances without any seats at all.

"Stand-sit" seats remind you of those high benches they used to show American tourists in certain cathedrals of Europe making fun of the medieval priests who rested against them during the long hours of religious rituals.

Strange how that feeling of cheating a little should attend one's first experience with the "stand-seat."

Getting a seat is such a sporting venture in Washington these days that there is a general feeling that those lucky enough to get one ought to have a good one.

"Stand-sit" seats are spaced only 18 inches apart. Worse than that, the seat is only four inches wide, and is placed at a level that makes the passenger take a half-standing, half-seated position.

Reading a newspaper is out of the question. Try to turn the sheet and you either ram your elbow into the man in back of you or tilt the hat of the lady in front. Even tabloids are not streamlined enough for the "stand-seat" which is purely a business setup.

When the ODT and the Capital Traction Company went together to publicize the "stand-seat" they summoned a comely young model to slip into the new contraption to have her picture taken. Actually, of course, not many passengers come that way. Some are too broad to fit into the 18 inches of space without causing a good many titters round about. Others are too tall to find a space for their knees.

Here is the reason for "stand-seats." By undergoing a little discomfort, passengers on a single streetcar now have 76 instead of 51 chances at a seat. More people can get standing space in the aisles than before.

Washingtonians are accepting the "stand-seats" with the same stoicism that they have received most of the wartime inconveniences that have come upon the Nation's Capital.

Remembering the bus driver who recently became so harassed by unobliging passengers blocking his vision by refusing to stand "behind the white line" that he took his coat and deserted the bus entirely, most war workers consider themselves fortunate to get any kind of a ride to work.

Stand-sitters are generally genial folk.

Witness the fat man who managed to squeeze into the 18-inch opening and then observed in a loud voice:

"Feels like one of my wife's antiques."

U. S. Troops in Congo Indicate Africa's Importance

American soldiers facing a threefold objective in protection of possible springboard to Europe.

By Robert G. Wertheimer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Arrival of American troops in the Belgian Congo indicates that the United Nations fully recognize the pivotal importance of Africa to the war in Europe and Asia.

The United States' task in the African campaign is threefold. First, it must not be dislocated from the African front which may be needed for a potential all-out attack on Europe. Second, it must remain in control of the natural resources of Africa, chiefly minerals and palm-oil products, to which the petroleum of the Middle East, although not technically in Africa, must be added. And third, it must prevent Germany from capturing this great reservoir of raw materials which would enable the Nazis to protract the war for several years. Supplied with African oil, cotton, copper, diamonds, and fats, they would have acquired most of the raw materials which the Allied naval blockade has sought to keep from them.

Fighting French Africa under the administration of the de Gaulle forces has already prepared strategic roads to bring American troops on the shortest route from the African West Coast to the Sudan and Egypt.

With the use of Natal and Récife in Brazil as stepping stones, Port Said, via the South Atlantic and across the African continent, has been brought as near the United States as over the old route through the Mediterranean. Naturally, the distance from New York to Brazil must be added, but once the flow of men and material is under way, the 4,260 statute miles from New York to Récife will not cause great delays. The Gulf of Guinea ports from Douala to Pointe Noire are halfway between Brazil and Egypt. They permit the speedy movement of troops on all-year-round stone roads to the Anglo-Sudan border.

Crossing Point

The small City of Bangui, located at the Ubangi River, which is a tributary of the Congo, is the crossing point of the west-east and north-south road system. One road leads from the Atlantic Port of Douala to Bangui and from there to the Sudan frontier at a distance of 1,250 miles. The other road leads north from Bangui to Tchad Lake, connecting Fort Archambault with Fort Lamy, covering 700 miles. From the Sudan roads, a railway and the Nile permit transportation on a large scale to the Egyptian frontier and from there to Alexandria.

The dividing line between French Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo is formed by the Congo and Ubangi Rivers. Brazzaville, the Capital, is situated on the Congo Capital, is situated on the Congo opposite Belgian Leopoldville.

The Fighting French territory can be held against attacks either from French West Africa or Libya if the enemy ever should be able to gather sufficient strength for an expedition into these huge territories. The enemy would have to penetrate the 960,000 square miles of Equatorial Africa, the 900,000 square miles of the Belgian Congo, the 530,000 square miles of British West Africa, and the 970,000 square miles of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. These regions are six times the size of all German conquests in Russia and cannot be overrun.

Free French Africa is a valuable producer of oil seeds, cocoa, and strategic materials like rubber, although no greater quantities than 5,000 tons of crude rubber can be expected this year.

English West Africa produces great quantities of palm kernels, groundnuts and cocoa and each of these commodities is exported in amounts of 300,000 to 400,000 tons annually. The Gold Coast exports the strategic manganese ore. Its production amounted to 700,000 tons in 1940, or about 12 per cent of the world total. But, meanwhile, the greater part of the Russian manganese production has been lost, while shipments from India may become more difficult. Consequently, we need the African manganese more than ever and cannot afford to lose this raw material. Nigeria is a great tin producer and 17,000 tons production is expected in 1942.

But compared with the Belgian Congo, the importance of the above-mentioned territories as producers of strategic materials is of second order.

American troops have arrived in the highly strategic Congo, which is providing the United Nations with a second gateway to the African East Coast. That alone would make the Congo extremely important, apart from its mineral wealth. The Congo remained under the legitimate Belgian Government and the active Goveror General, Pierre Ryckmans, has taken all measures to strengthen the defenses of his country. He has the support of the white settlers, numbering about 30,000, chiefly of Belgian and Portuguese origin, and the Fighting French have supported him militarily.

The central communication artery is the Congo River, the mouth of which was controlled by Angola but in a recent agreement the Portuguese Cabinda enclave has been transferred to the Belgian authorities.

Leopoldville, where American troops landed, is the capital. Located at a distance of 275 miles from the mouth of the Congo, it is connected by rail with the port of Matadi as the main entrance to the colony. Matadi is still 93 miles from the Atlantic Coast, but ships up to 15,000 tons can be handled there. In addition, the neighbor city of Brazzaville, although located in French territory, is linked by rail with the Atlantic port of Pointe Noire. Most shipmetns in the Congo use the waterway from Leopoldville to Stanleyville—a distance of 900 miles. From Stanleyville, a motor road leads to the Kilo-Moto goldfieds and from there to Lake Albert and Kampala in the Sudan.

The mineral zone of the Congo is in the southern part which is more accessible, either from Angola or from Northern Rhodesia, than the western Congo. Elizabethville is the center of the copper and tin mining regions of Katanga. The transportation problem has been solved by the completion of the Benguela railway in 1931, and most of the minerals are shipped to the termini of the Portuguese railway, Beira on the African East Coast and Lobito on the West Coast.

Katanga produces 200,000 tons of copper and 22,000 tons of tin annually. Most of the product is smelted locally in or near Elizabethville. The refined tin exports will amount to 16,500 tons this year. Congo copper ores, the reserves of which are estimated at 75,000,000 tons, contain the high percentage of 7 per cent copper.

Local coal deposits supply sufficient coal for the smelting process. The tin deposits are less extensive but will last for 10 years at the present production rate. The gold production of the Congo amounted to 500,000 troy ounces in 1939, representing a 22 per cent share in total exports.

Diamonds in the Kasai region, although small sized of 1-10 of a carat on the average, have become very important as main source of industrial diamonds. With a production of 10,900,000 carats in 1940 and not less than perhaps 14,000,000 carats this year, the Belgian Congo controls 75 per cent to 80 per cent of the world's industrial diamond output. In addition, it is rich in cobalt, platinum, palladium, and radium.

Total Exports

Total exports amounted to $64,000,000 in 1938 but rose considerably in 1941. United States imports alone from the Congo rose form $1,500,000 in 1939 to $34,300,000 composed chiefly of copper, tin, cobalt, diamonds, rubber, and palm oil. Copper counts for one fourth of all exports, followed by gold, amounting to 22 per cent, tin and diamonds amounting to 8 per cent each, the rest made up by cotton, palm oil, rubber, and coffee.

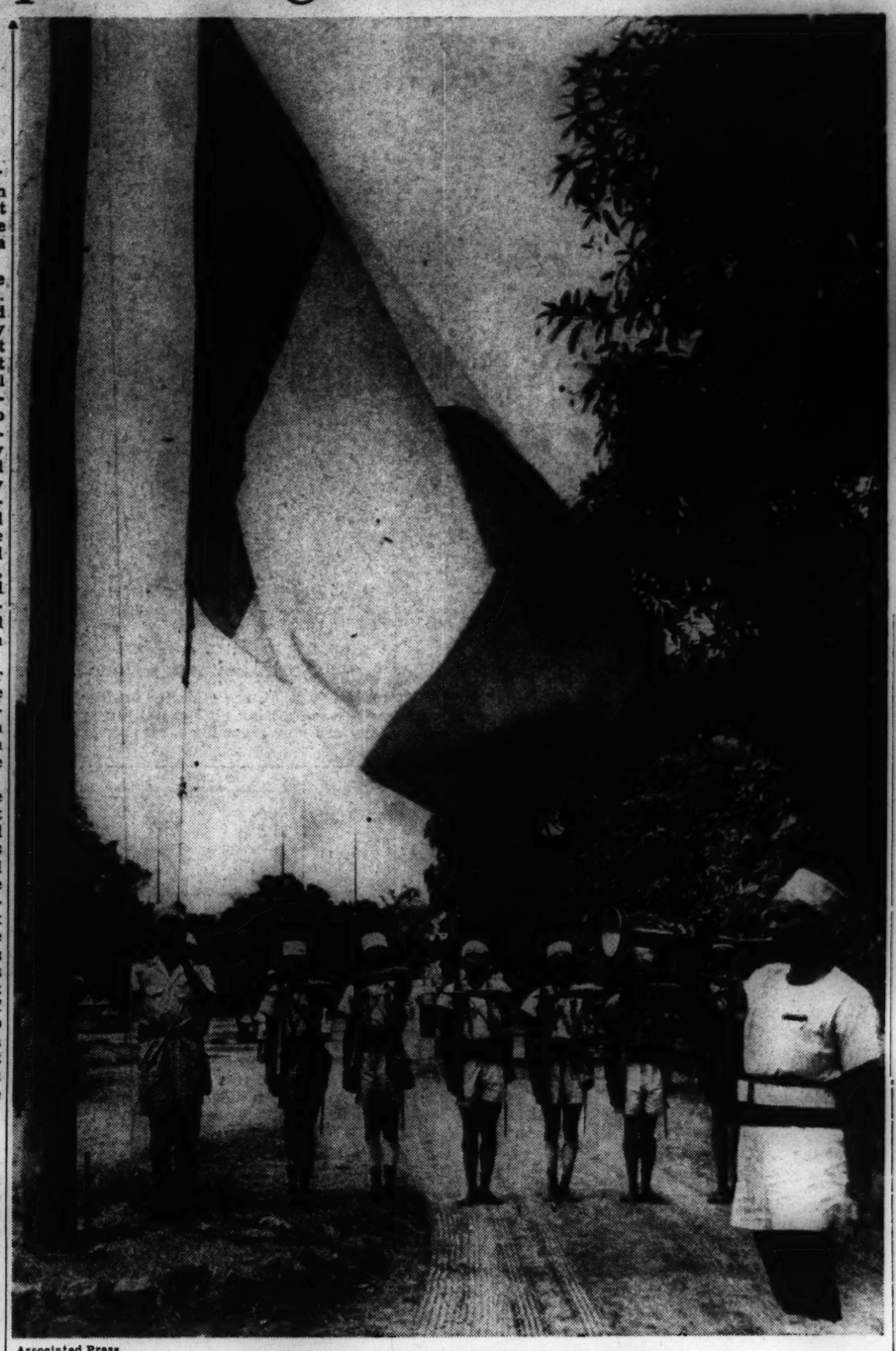
The tropical forests yield lumber and small amounts of rubber but Malayan specialists are engaged to boost the output. Cotton, rice, cane sugar and jute are grown under favorable conditions and much palm oil is gained.

American troops will find a well-developed system of dirt highways, all in all, 44,000 miles in length. The main railway line runs from Port Francqui to Elizabethville, joining the Benguelan system south of Bukama.

The Congo system provides 8,000 miles of navigable waterways, frequently interrupted by rapids. Most of the traffic arrangements combine railroads with waterways. Using the Benguela railway for shipments from Katanga to the Atlantic, all disadvantages from the rail and river traffic during the rainy season are avoided. The climate in the southern part of the Congo is like that in Kenya and is favorable to white settlers. Consequently, the greater number of whites are living along the Rhodesian frontier as far north as Bukama. The highest temperature mean at Elizabethville in October is 75 degrees Fahrenheit or less. The July temperature is close to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The rainy season, although not abnormally wet, is from November to April. The greater part of the Katanga Plateau is above 3,000 feet.

The northwestern part of the Congo is humid and has an annual rainfall of 60 to 80 inches, with a rainy season from May to October. The Southern Congo has a 40-inch rainfall and is less humid. If the excessive heat and humidity of the West Coast and the two rainy seasons from March to May and September to November in the Central Congo can be avoided, no great discomfort will be caused to American troops by this Central African climate. Fortunately, most of the way from the Congo to the Sudan and all of the valuable Katanga region are located in the more favorable climatic zones through which United States troops will pass.

The Belgian Congo is only partly covered with tropical forests, while savannas prevail in the south on the Lower Congo. The Congo is not a true low land like the Amazon and forests and swamps are less frequent. The southern part of the Congo basin, which extends over an area of 1,500,000 square miles, has enormous potentialities for agricultural production.



Associated Press

Raising the Tricolor Over the Congo

Native soldiers of the Fighting French garrison at Bangui in French Equatorial Africa raise the French Flag at their outpost.

Associated Press

Mortar Man on the Congo

Belgian colonial soldier, part of the Belgian combat forces in the Belgian Congo at Leopoldville, sights the range-finding device on a mortar gun.

Associated Press

Belgian Army Post at Leopoldville, in the Belgian Congo

Among native troops of Equatorial Africa aiding the cause of the United Nations are these lined up before the entrance to Camp Leopold. Belgian Congo Army post. United States Army technical forces have arrived in Leopoldville and started construction of a camp, apparently in preparation for further troop arrivals.

B. U. Football Is Expecting Much From First Talented Brother Combination

Ernie and Everett Dorr Important Terrier Cogs

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

They are the second brother combination in Boston University football history, but they will probably be first in the hearts of B. U. students before the 1942 grid season is long underway. We refer to the Dorr boys, Ernie and Everett, of North Scituate.

Ernie, the elder at 20, will be a starting guard against American International at Nickerson Field this Saturday, while Everett, 18, would have been a starting halfback if he had not been injured in practice. As it is both are scheduled to play important parts in Coach Walt Holmer's scheme of things this fall.

Ahead of Time

Because of world conditions this story is being written a year ahead of itself, for young Everett is only a freshman. His appearance with the varsity and his return to playing on the same team with Ernie has been brought about through the rule adopted in most colleges by which first-year candidates can try out for the varsity. This rule was highly acceptable to the Dorr brothers, and incidentally to Coach Holmer, too.

First brother combination in Terrier gridiron history was Ralph and Bob Hudson, who several years ago came out for the varsity but who did not make letters and who left school in the middle of their sophomore year. The Dorr boys, however, figure to stick right along and their achievements will have no little to do with the B. U. fortunes this season.

On Championship Teams

The two previously played together on North Scituate's South Shore championship teams, Ernie at end and Everett in the backfield. Both also starred in high school basketball and baseball, and the Terrier coaches in these sports will no doubt be glad of their presence. Ernie won his letter as a reserve guard in his sophomore year last fall and is now regarded as a regular. Everett shows promise of becoming B. U.'s triple threat back, the position which most urgently needed filling in Coach Holmer's pre-season plans.

As it is, the Terriers will have a veteran line—and an improved line over last fall at that—to go in front of a backfield that includes two lettermen, one junior reserve from a year ago, and one sophomore. The line finds Capt. Ray Whelan and Howie Mitchell at end, Ed Rooney and John Boyjian at tackle, George Kurs pairing with Ernie Dorr at guard, and Dave Gold at center. In the backfield Letterman Bobby Carroll and Pete Lamana will team with Sophomore Ed Figueira and Junior Leon Peao.

Fortified at Guard

Holmer is best fortified at guard, where besides his starting duo he has Ross Barzelay and Dan McCarthy, two lettermen who he says are on a par with the starters. Beyond this, however, Walt finds that he has to call upon his freshmen and considers himself extremely fortunate that he has such a good group from which to draw.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Bert Bell resigned as coach of Pittsburgh Steelers pro football club after losing first two games.

Three Years Ago

Harold Wilson's Miss Canada, 3d, won President's Cup motorboat race.

Five Years Ago

Giants led National League by 3½ games; Yankees had clinched American League pennant.

Everett may prove the standout yearling, chiefly because he will do most of the kicking and passing. The Terriers lost all their kickers and passers from last year—that great backfield group including Walt Williams, Chick Morris, Frankie Provinzano, Gus Sullivan, Bob Karcher, and Charlie Thomas—and young Dorr finds himself with a responsible job on his hands. He will be helped no little by Bob Carroll, whose ankles were not strong enough for kicking last fall but who has shown improvement in practice this season.

Along with Dorr in the backfield, Holmer plans to use other freshmen including Ollie Rickson and Bob Hanlon, while in the line he will call upon Gerry Winograd, Dalton Alley, Harry Botsford, Bill Kalousdian, "Zero" Alemian, Julius Gold, and George York.

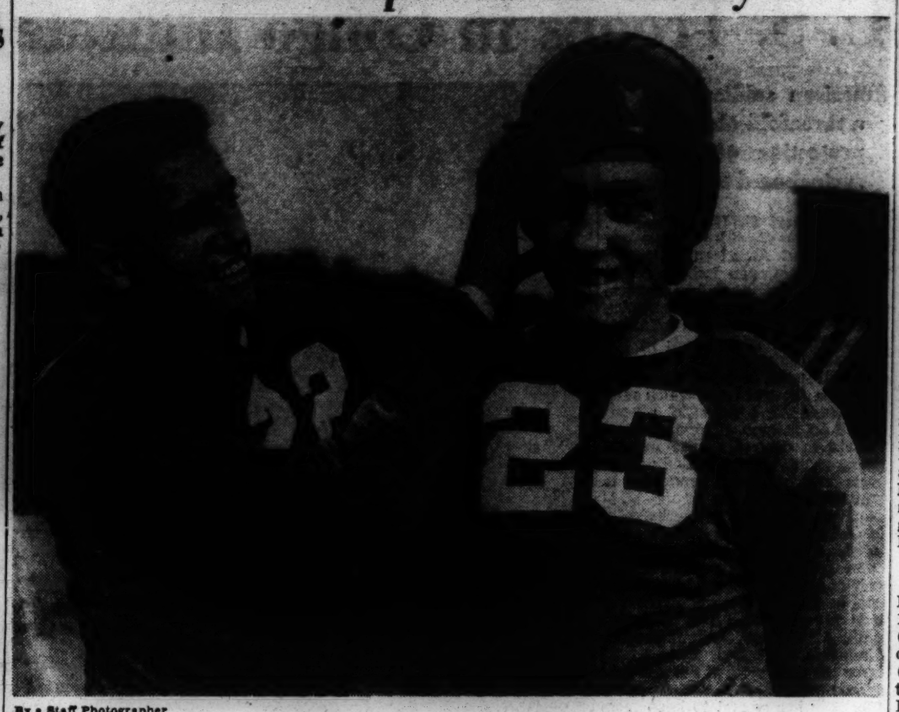
Expect Hard Game

The Terriers expect a hard game from American International, but Coach Holmer is fairly confident that he will make his debut as head coach a successful one. He is not so sure of the next opponent, Syracuse, however, and will anxiously await Scout Bob McKelvey's report on their game with Clarkson tomorrow night.

The B. U. players will appear in a new jersey color combination—solid red with three white stripes on the sleeves, and will have a set of white jerseys if opponents' jerseys conflict.

Holmer now has 46 players at the training table and in residence at the clubhouse in Weston under the watchful eye of Dave Trombly, an A. I. C. graduate who is taking his master's degree at B. U. Back as chef for the 11th year in a row is Sid Spauls.

A Little Help From the Family



By a Staff Photographer

North Scituate's Dorr Brothers

Ernie and Everett Dorr, left to right, are expected to shine on the gridiron for Boston University this fall, and here Ernie, the elder, is showing his kid brother, a freshman, how to put on his helmet the varsity way. In college they are now resuming a playing partnership which was interrupted by Ernie's first two seasons at B. U.

Navy Battens Hatches For Grid Cruise

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Navy is battening down the hatches for one of the stormiest football cruises the sailor gridmen have been asked to take in many a year.

Minus nine of last year's starters, already riddled by injuries to key players and striking out under a new coach, Navy's football strategists are laboring overtime.

Comdr. John E. (Billick) Whelchel, inheriting only six experienced players from his predecessor, Marine Corps Lieut. Col. Emory E. (Swede) Larson, won't say much about the future.

"Prospects? We have no prospects. We've just got nine walloping football games that must be played."

Opens Saturday

Although Navy opens Saturday against a versatile and powerful William and Mary, Whelchel figures there'll be new faces in the Middies' starting line-up every time they play.

"Losing two classes by last year's graduations, we just haven't any veteran material worth talking about," he asserted. "Navy will draw heavily upon reserves throughout the year. The reserves who look good will be promoted swiftly."

Whelchel's forces were increased in number when the Naval Academy decided to permit plebes to participate in varsity sports, but the doughty coach isn't admitting he has been helped any.

However, two of the youngsters, Dave Barnksdale and Ben Martin, have shown enough class to work into the second-string backfield and are certain to see action as understudies to Quarterback Clyde Siegfried and Halfback Ted Gilliland respectively.

Captain Cameron

Capt. Alen Cameron, Larson's swashbuckling fullback of 1941, is figured to be even better at tailback this year, shouldering most of the sailors' offensive burden. Challenges may come from stocky Johnny Beckett; Jeff Davis and a pepperpot plebe passer from Lonoke, Ark., Harold Hamberg.

Hillis Hume and Wayne Nelson, up from last year's topnotch plebe squad, are handling fullback chores but neither has developed Cameron's finesse at line-smashing.

Heated duels for line berths are in progress but Guard Art Knox, Center Dick Fedon and Tackle Buzz Schnurr, veterans, seem firmly entrenched. Probable starters on the flanks are Jack Laboon and Bob Wilcox, with Bill Strong and George Brpwn pressing them.

Guards Posts

Ed Salsig and Johnny Gillcrist are battling for the right guard posts while plebes Ben Chase and Joe Drum hope to snare tackle jobs before Warren Montgomery returns.

Whelchel emphasizes that these players are the "best of the lot" but hastens to add that none are standouts. He'll venture only that Navy successes this year depend upon how far the sailors' spirit and determination—plus the "all for one" teamwork formula—can take Navy through a hazardous schedule.

The schedule: Sept. 26, William and Mary; Oct. 3, Virginia; 10, Princeton; 17, Yale; 24, Georgia Tech; 31, Notre Dame; Nov. 7, Pennsylvania; 14, Columbia; 28, Army.

Lion Co-Captains

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Columbia University's footballers yesterday named co-captains for a Lion gridiron team for the first time in four years.

The leaders for the 1942 campaign will be halfback star Paul Governali of New York, and the veteran guard, Felix Demartini of Palisades, N. J. The two seniors replace End Joe Siegel who was elected captain for this fall but left Columbia to enroll at Northwestern.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Yankees vs. Cardinals

Although reputations and regular season averages often mean little or nothing when champions of the American and National Leagues get together in October, one of the pre-World Series pastimes of the baseball writer is a comparison of the participants, berth by berth. And, even though his findings may have no bearing whatever on the final outcome, the practice nevertheless is interesting. For instance, compare the Yankees and Cardinals.

As this is written the Cardinals are a mathematical question mark in the senior circuit, with the Dodgers still in the running. But nowhere outside of Brooklyn can you find a man who gives the Dodgers a chance.

Edge to St. Louis

Starting on the infield, first base is our opening stop. There are Johnny Hopp of the Cards and Buddy Hassett of the Yanks. Hopp hits a longer ball consistently and, therefore, has driven in more runs. And he probably would have something on Hassett if they got around to a foot race. Both, however, are sound defensive first sackers who are not apt to throw away your ball game. Perhaps a slight edge to St. Louis.

At second base we find Joe Gordon and Jimmy Brown—a couple of great ball players. Brown's ability to move from one position to another without a weakening of his value has played a major part in putting the Cardinals in front. He is one of the best all-round men in his circuit, However, comparing him with the great Gordon is something else. One vote for the Yankees.

At shortstop there are Marty Marion and Phil Rizzuto. The latter looks like the former's kid brother when they stand together, but Phil does all right for a little fellow. He can out-hit, out-bunt and produce more runs than his taller rival, although Marty may have an advantage in fielding range because of his great height. A close one to call, so why not say all even.

Youth and Speed

The St. Louis third baseman is George "Whitey" Kurowski, a Johnny-come-lately. Red Rolfe will be his rival. In experience, Red has a vast edge. He probably can do more at the plate. But Whitey is much younger, faster and stronger. He too, can break up a game with a long hit. Youth and speed give the Cards the nod here.

The left fielders are Stan Musial or Coaker Triplett and Charley Keller. In Musial and Triplett, Billy Southworth has insurance against any type of pitching. Triplett, the veteran, is a dangerous man facing southpaws; Musial against right-handers. Stan, by the way, is one of the best young players in the league. But Keller is well known for his ability to break up games. His bulge in homers and runs batted in give the Yankees the edge here.

In center there are Joe Di Maggio and Terry Moore. Both are outstanding ball hawks—among the greatest of the modern generation. Both are team players to the extreme. But Joe probably rates the advantage because of his extra-base power. One more for the Yanks.

Slaughter Valuable

Enos Slaughter of the Cardinals figures to be more help to his side than either George Selkirk or Roy Cullenbine to the Yankees. Enos this year has been of great value to the St. Louis club—has picked up the heavy run producing bludgeon which Johnny Mize layed down at Sportsman's Park. A nod to the Cards.

Behind the plate we have experience vs youth—Bill Dickey and Walker Cooper. Bill is on the way down, Walker on the way up. Dickey, though, rates the edge for the series. He will go into it well rested, and with the knowledge that it might be his last.

Pitching? Without going into a lengthy discussion on this one it is apparent that both sides will get plenty of it. Mort Cooper is the Cardinal to watch. If he wins the opener, there may be no stopping the confident Cards. But if he is beaten, the Yanks may march right through the series without interruption.

Sports Around the Hub

Pre-Flight Teams Show Power

Generally speaking, these Pre-Flight School football teams are going to administer some sound thrashings to the various college teams. Already they have made some marks, and in regard to the Cloudbusters coming here to play Harvard this Saturday it is interesting to note that the Jim Crowley crew recently ran over Duke and North Carolina by scores of 18 to 6 in practice scrimmages.

This week the four Pre-Flight elevens meet Harvard, Penn, Northwestern, and Oregon. That is an ambitious late-season set of bookings, and when it is freely admitted that the cadets are favored in each encounter, they must be good.

♪ ♪ ♪

Although it has been commonly understood that the Brooklyn Americans would be dropped out of the National Hockey League this season, there is nothing official as yet. The decision will be made in Toronto today or tomorrow when the league meeting is held. Other matters for consideration are: schedule, drafting policies to comply with the new international regulations for professional sports and relations between the N. H. L. and amateurs.

♪ ♪ ♪

Voting for athletes in the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy of the A. A. U. requires as much detail as the filling out of a complicated federal income tax. There are at least 14 questions regarding each athlete and if fully answered they would approach biographies.

♪ ♪ ♪

Casey Stengel is in Brooklyn today and if you think he does not want the Braves to beat those Brooklyns, you just do not know Casey. He is pitching Jim Tobin today and Al Javery tomorrow and one defeat now for the Bums would crush all hope—and hope is slim enough right now for the dejected Brooklynites.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two parties took place last night, one at the Sheraton and the other at the Parker House. At the Sheraton, Ed Doherty, publicity director of the Red Sox, gave a parting affair to the players, as he begins his duties in the Navy, and at the Parker House, Senator Elmer Foote's gathering honored Mike Ryba and Joe Dobson, bull pen favorites.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Hall, former Tufts hurdler, has joined the Coast Guard . . . Eddie Brooks, new assistant to Lew Manly at Tufts, leaves for the Army Air Corps, Oct. 1 . . . Ruth Wilcox and Ernie Doherty shot a new tournament record of two over par 72 to capture the low gross in the W. G. A. mixed open at Bear Hill . . . Did you know you can buy a season ticket at Harvard for $6.60 assuring a reserved seat for all seven home games?

Cadet Eleven Is Named For Crimson Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 24—A team averaging 186 pounds per man today was named by Lieut. Commander Jim Crowley to answer the opening whistle for the Navy Pre-Flight School against Harvard Saturday. The squad will leave here this evening and arrive at the scene of action late tomorrow, but in time for a light workout in the Stadium.

The starting eleven, with two exceptions, is the same that opened fire against Catawba in the season's debut, Sept. 12. Gene Goodreault, former All-America end for Boston College, is slated to start at the right wing in place of Bob King, and Joe Martin, from Cornell's Big Red team last season, gets the fullback call, replacing Fred Vanzo.

Starting Backs

Running with the 195-pound Martin, the backfield that averages 180 pounds will be Bill Krywicki (165), ex-Fordham regular, at quarterback; Mort Landsberg (183), star of the 1940 Cornell team, at right halfback; and Len Eshmont, former Fordham ace, at left halfback.

Hayward Sanford, place-kicking specialist from Alabama U., is scheduled to team with Goodreault at end, with Herb Maack of Columbia and Steve Hudacek of Fordham handling the tackle spots.

Jim Boyd of Temple and Charles Pierce of Fordham will be the guards with another Fordham man, Joe Kovach, at center.

This line averages 189½ pounds.

Other Ends

Other ends longing for action against the Crimson are Bob King, former Furman ace; Frank Moister of Temple; James Kimbriel of Baylor; Harold Boudreau and John Witkowski of Fordham; and F. E. Bell of Illinois. Ready to give Maack and Hudacek relief at tackle are Don Brennan and John Kuzman of Fordham; Allan Sturges of Temple; N. N. Langdale of Alabama; and Leo Frohe of Cortland State Teachers.

Willing guards riding the bench include Bob Storey of Southwest Texas State Teachers; Sid Roth, former All-America at Cornell; Lou Young, captain of the '40 Dartmouth team; and Lou Tisch of N. Y. U. Sharing time with Kovach at center will be Dan Hill, former All-America at Duke, with Jack Daly, former Williams star, in reserve.

Backfield Depth

Depth in the backfield is provided by Lou Bufalino of Cornell; Art Jones of Richmond U., the squad's best passer; Walter Zwiezynski of Lafayette; Bob Blood of Amherst; Ray Harkins of Duquesne; and John Stovall of North Texas State Teachers at halfbacks. Behind Martin in the fullback slot are Fred Vanzo, ex-Northwestern All-America; Hovey Seymour of Yale; and Dan McKinnon of Providence.

Quarterbacks on call are Bill Clark, former Naval Academy star; Charles Gauer, Jr., of Colgate; Gene Davis, former Penn captain; and Frank Zazula of Akron, Ohio, University.

The squad will leave Boston immediately after the game and arrive home Sunday.

Pennant Race At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Brooklyn Dodgers reached the 100-victories mark for the 1942 season Wednesday without making any permanent gain in their stern chase after the St. Louis Cardinals. By whipping the Phils, 6-0, behind Larry French, the Dodgers brought their record to 100 victories and 50 defeats with four games to go.

But after the temporary loss of a half game, the Cards came back in a night contest to defeat Cincinnati, 4-2, and once more extended their lead to 2½ games. As a result the Cards need only one victory or Dodger defeat to clinch a tie and any combination of two to win the flag outright.

Here's how the clubs stand today:

	W	L	To Play
St. Louis	103	48	3
Brooklyn	100	50	4

Schedule:

St. Louis—Sept. 24, Cincinnati; 26-27, Chicago.

Brooklyn—Sept. 24-25, Boston; 26-27 at Philadelphia.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lombardi, Boston, .339; Reiser, Brooklyn, .318.
Runs—Ott, New York, 113; Slaughter, St. Louis, 98.
Runs Batted In—Mize, New York, 107; Cagilli, Brooklyn, 101.
Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 184; Nicholson, Chicago, 172.
Doubles—Marion, St. Louis, 38; Medwick, Brooklyn, 37.
Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 17; Nicholson, Chicago, 11.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 26; Mize, New York and Camilli, Brooklyn, 25.
Stolen Bases—Reiser, Brooklyn, 17; Fernandez, Boston, 16.
Pitching—Krist, St. Louis, 13-3; French, Brooklyn, 14-4.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .357; Pesky, Boston, .332.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 141; Di Maggio, New York, 121.
Runs Batted In—Williams, Boston, 137; Di Maggio, New York, 110.
Hits—Pesky, Boston, 204; Spence, Washington, 203.
Doubles—Clift, St. Louis, 39; Di Maggio, Boston, 37.
Triples—Spence, Washington, 18; Di Maggio, New York, and Heath, Cleveland, 12.
Home Runs—Williams, Boston, 36; Laabs, St. Louis, 27.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 44; Vernon, Washington, 23.
Pitching—Bonham, New York, 21-5; Borowy, New York, 18-4.

Paul Thompson and Clyde Redding, regular tackles at Duke, didn't return to school this fall.

Douglas Grant Is Surprise Visitor to Francis Ouimet

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the friendships formed by Francis Ouimet on his trips abroad, one of the warmest was that with Douglas Grant, American-born but a resident of England for the last quarter of a century or more. It need hardly be said what Ouimet's answer was when he received a call from the office switchboard a couple of days ago, "A man named Douglas Grant wants to know if you could spare him a couple of minutes. . . ."

It developed that Grant had just arrived from England, and was on his way to his old stamping ground in California, after having passed through all the excitement of those terrible bombing raids by the Germans and all the hardships experienced in England since the outbreak of the war. His home in England had been in Sandwich, whence could be seen the shores of Dunkirk, and from which he had moved to Liverpool, apparently just in time to experience a seven-day bombardment of that city by the Luftwaffe, during which he tried for a few nights sleeping in the "safest" quarters designated by the authorities, but under such uncomfortable conditions that he decided to revert to his own quarters, upstairs, and slept peacefully while the bombs were dropping.

Admiration for British

He comes back to America full of admiration for the morale of the Britishers and the manner in which they have taken bombings, rationing, and financial reversals which have overtaken many who before the war were in comfortable, or affluent, circumstances. For the residents of Liverpool he has the highest praise for the manner in which they have faced the horrors and damage of the German raids, with their chins up and smiles or laughter instead of mournfulness and tears. In the brief interval since his landing he had sensed a more down-in-the-mouth attitude here than on the other side.

What has all this to do with golf? Well, Douglas Grant has been, and still is, quite a golfer. His best showing in the British amateur, also Francis Ouimet's best, was in 1923, when they both were semifinalists. In that title event, at Deal, England, Grant had numbered among his victims E. W. E. Holderness, the defending champion, and winner again in 1924, whom he defeated 2 and 1. Ouimet's great deed had been when, in the sixth round, he had defeated the great Cyril Tolley.

Both Defeated

Before the semifinals Grant had looked Ouimet up and remarked that they just had to go out and down their afternoon opponents in the semifinals and so have an all-American final. But it was not to be. Ouimet went down 2 and 1 before Roger Wethered, another British amateur champion, while Grant fell before Robert Harris, still another winner of the British title, 5 and 4. Cyril Tolley, incidentally, well known over there, is now a major in the British army. Harris, who everybody told Bobby Jones was the man he had to beat to win the British amateur in 1926 (and whom he did defeat, but lost in the next round), is still playing golf, war or no war. But, as Grant puts it, it is essentially only the older golfers, like Harris and himself, who are playing.

One of the British amateur ex-champions, John De Forest, is a prisoner of war, according to Grant. Bostonians will remember De Forest, who played at The Country Club as a member of the British Walker Cup team in 1932 and got what he called the "sticks" so badly in the morning foursomes that he concurred wholeheartedly with his captain in remaining on the sidelines for the singles. He got into a state where he stopped at the top of the backswing and could not start the downswing for a time that was painful both to him and the spectators. Yet it was earlier that same year that he had won the British amateur and the year before was runner-up.

Grant's Record

Reverting to Douglas Grant and his record as a golfer, he won the California State title in 1908, then again in 1918 when home on a visit; won the Pacific Northwest in 1909 and was runner-up for the Western amateur in 1916. He went to the sixth round of the British amateur in 1930 and '33, won the Holland amateur in 1932; won the Royal St. George's Cup in 1925, '28, the West of England amateur three times in a row, and other events.

He still has to laugh over the British open of 1934 at his home course abroad, Sandwich. His friends urged him to enter, which he finally did. When pairings were announced, and he found himself linked up with the great T. Henry Cotton, he felt he ought to scratch. Finally, he did play, all of a tremble in front of a big gallery, and started 6, 5. Then he got control of himself, began to play his real game, reached the turn in 33 and held the honor from the fourth to the 15th hole, even though Cotton scored a 67, on his way to winning the title.

Successor to MacPhail Is Sought at Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Help wanted: One experienced baseball executive with colorful personality capable of taking charge front-running baseball club and keeping it there. Salary up to $75,000. Address board of directors Brooklyn baseball club.

This advertisement properly should appear in the classified columns of this newspaper, but it missed the deadline because Leland Stanford (Larry) MacPhail, after all the weeks of rumors about his joining the army, did not formally resign until last night.

The task of severing his connection with the Dodgers was attended to at a special meeting of the Dodgers' directors, who accepted with regret and said no successor had been decided upon.

Commissioned Soon

Afterward MacPhail disclosed that he expected to be commissioned in the Field Artillery Sunday, the day the major league season closes, although the fact that his Dodgers are close to being squeezed out of the National League pennant had no bearing on his action.

MacPhail, who was a captain in the first World War and took part in the effort of a handful of the A. E. F. to kidnap the Kaiser after the Armistice, has been striving to return to uniform ever since the United States became involved in this war.

It was with tears in his eyes last night that he said his farewell.

Changes Needed

"I'm not figuring on coming back to baseball," he said. "I've resigned my connection with the Dodgers and from now on it's up to somebody else. The directors haven't decided on a successor. They're going to interview applicants. They may make some changes in the organization. I don't know. From now on I'm out."

MacPhail was interrupted by an inquiry as to whether he thought a change was needed in the Dodgers lineup—whether he would make one if he were staying—and he replied emphatically:

"Yes! Some changes are needed."

No one could guess on whom the new mantle of Brooklyn leadership might fall. Both Bill Terry and Branch Rickey, farm executives of the New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals, respectively, have been mentioned, as have various lieutenants in MacPhail's present organization.

There also was doubt as to whether Manager Leo Durocher would remain as the field leader, regardless of winning or losing the pennant this year. It was understood he has applied for a Navy commission.

Started at Columbus

MacPhail entered the big leagues from the Columbus club of the American Association, a Cardinal farm of which he was president. After the 1933 season he became general manager of the Cincinnati Reds and rejuvenated that club with astute trading and the introduction of night baseball to the major leagues.

He came to the Dodgers in 1938 when the club was held by the Brooklyn Trust Company and paid off practically all its debts. He was so successful that the directors elevated him from general manager to president and last year gave him a new five-year contract that would have paid him $75,000 a year.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	103	48	.682	
Brooklyn	100	50	.667	2½
New York	82	64	.562	18
Cincinnati	76	73	.510	26
Chicago	68	84	.447	35
Pittsburgh	64	81	.441	35½
Boston	58	86	.403	41
Philadelphia	40	105	.276	59½

Results Sept. 23

Brooklyn 6, Philadelphia 0.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
Only games scheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	103	50	.673	
Boston	92	59	.609	10
St. Louis	82	69	.543	20
Cleveland	73	76	.490	28
Detroit	73	79	.480	29½
Chicago	63	82	.434	36
Washington	62	89	.411	40
Philadelphia	55	99	.357	48½

Results Sept. 23

New York 3, Washington 1.
Only games scheduled.

Baseball No Help

In some towns and cities baseball helped take the inhabitants' thoughts off war this year. But not in Rochester. That city, in the International, had its first tailend team since 1908.

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PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
For Good Yankee Cooking Come to the BLUE GOOSE RESTAURANT
105 Congress Street

We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne
Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Two

The first thing Hertha saw when she pulled herself up the last few feet and stood up to look into the cave was, neatly cut into the rock, two words: "Sea View." She laughed when she saw that. For one thing the cave opening was the one place from which you hadn't a sea view; it gave on to the patch of green shore where she'd been fiddling with the boat.

"Laugh, would yer!" wheezed an injured voice, a croak of a voice, with little gasps between the words as if the hinge that let them out had grown rusty. "Nothink to laugh at."

Again Hertha was startled.

"I'm sorry," she apologized, peering into the depths of the cave, trying to see who was speaking. "It was only that it sounded so like a house."

"Ow, the name set you off, did it?" The voice sounded a bit mollified. "I likes it. Puts me in mind of Margate, good old Margate. On a brass plate. One of them tall thin houses on the front."

Hertha had never been to Margate, but she said politely, "I see. It just seems funny to see it written up in Norway."

"Come to that, it seems funny to hear it spoke in Norway. Step inside, can't yer. I can't hardly see yer."

So Hertha stepped inside.

"Goodness! Just look at it!" she couldn't help exclaiming, so astonished was she with what met her eye.

The cave had been turned into a one-room house, inhabited, she felt sure, by the tidiest human being on earth. A bit of tattered canvas, evidently from the boat below, hung by the opening, ready to be pulled across if a curtain was wanted. A pair of oars and a battered creel lay in one corner beside a small stack of firewood picked up on the shore. A seaman's bag, stuffed full, hung from a projecting jag of rock, yellow oilskins beside it, and a pair of thigh-long boots below. Ropes lay, neatly coiled, on the floor, like giant snailshells. Three fishing lines on square reels with solid leads and formidable hooks were on a natural shelf in the wall with a pair of rowlocks, a gaff, and a thick wooden cudgel. In a row on another shelf was a kettle, a small wooden tub with a few potatoes in it, a tin pan, plate and mug, a two-gallon petrol container, two knives, half a dozen tins of pork and beans, a tin of cocoa, and four candles.

Owner of the Voice

Away in the farthest corner was a neat pile of empty tins of all shapes and sizes. There was planking between two convenient rocks to sit on, and a square bit of wood, worn smooth from tossing in the sea, for a table. Closer to the ground, nearer the sailcloth, was what seemed to be a bed; and on it sat the owner of the voice.

A boy, was it? Or a very small man? All Hertha could see of his face was the top half surmounted by a dashing scarlet woolly cap with a tassel. A gray scarf came up to the nose and hid the rest. No wonder the voice sounded a bit distant, coming through all that.

Then the scarf was pulled down, disclosing a moustache and a beard of much the same grey, and the voice, not so woolly now, croaked out, "My stars! Don't tell me it's a girl!"

"I'm afraid it is," said Hertha. He sounded disappointed.

At that he got up and put out a gnarled hand as hard as a piece of a tree.

"Pleased to meet you, I'm sure," he said, and they shook hands as formally as if someone had introduced them.

He certainly was a small man, and his blue jersey and long boots, both too big for him, made him look smaller. But he had a lively, very blue eye, one that opened much wider than the other.

"And I'm pleased to meet you," said Hertha, equally polite.

"I was comin' down. I heard you tappin' and knockin' away down there, and I said to meself, 'Who's that after me boat?' But I was mendin' of me things and when I begins a job I likes to finish it. Then blest if whoever it is doesn't come up right here to me. And a girl too. And talkin' English. Give me quite a turn, you did."

"I knew about your cave, you see. I'd been there before."

He was surprised at that. He cocked his lively eye at her like a thrush eyeing a worm, and said, "Did you now? No one hasn't been along since I don't know when."

"It was a year ago. But, my goodness, the cave wasn't like this. I hardly recognized it, you've made it so lovely."

He gave a grin. One tooth was missing, but it was an affable grin.

"I'm one for having things shipshape. Always was." Then he went gurgling and chuckling into a laugh. "I can't get over it, you turnin' up like this. I done me matches."

"Matches?"

In the Nick of Time

"Me last box finished. I done me sugar. I done me tea. I done me potatoes nearly. Me water can's sprung a leak—" He burbled on, rather like the sea murmuring and sucking round the rocks outside. "Seems as if you came along just the right time for me, don't it?"

Now she'd get her word in.

"Yes, and you've come along just the right time for me, too."

She got a surprised stare for that.

"Right time for you? How so?"

"I was looking for someone like you. You and your boat. Is it your boat?"

The wide open eye of the man took a cautious look. It seemed to shut. Was he winking? He couldn't be. Then he burst into another chuckling laugh, this time more like the clucking of a comfortable old hen.

"Is it my boat? Te-he-he, whose else would it be? I say, miss, you ain't got a drop of tea with you, talkin' English like you do?"

"Yes, I have. That's exactly what I have got, in my thermos."

"Well, if you was to spare me a sup of it, I could talk a treat and I'd tell you how I come by that boat."

Hooray! Now they were getting on. They sat down on a couple of convenient rocks at the mouth of the cave; Hertha got out her thermos and poured him out a mugful.

After he had drunk it, he started on her sandwiches, his eyes under their shaggy eyebrows gleaming. "Bread," he said, holding a piece up. "Nothing like bread, all said and done." And he munched away.

But if he enjoyed eating he enjoyed talking very nearly as much. You could see he hadn't been getting enough of either.

"Beats me," he said. "Beats me all to nothing 'ow you come to turn up today."

"It's my birthday, that's how," explained Hertha.

"Is it now?" He insisted on shaking hands again at that. "Well, I'm wishin' you all the best, I'm sure. Sorry I ain't got no present for yer. Anything you'd fancy after all that food?" He took a look round his possessions. "I got a nice shell or two—"

"But you have a present," cried Hertha, taking her chance. "You've got a lovely present for me and that's the story of your boat. I'm dying to know what it's doing here."

"That's easy told—"

He began to talk; it was as if locked gates were opened to let out a flood. Never, thought Hertha, had she heard anyone talk half so much. Ships, ports, captains, messmates, he poured out names, grand rolling names, in every language. But nothing as yet about the boat. Before he could begin on that he had to explain who he was himself. He burrowed somewhere under the coats and blankets on his bed and pulled out his battered discharge book; his passport with an unrecognizable photograph of a hawk-eyed, sharp-nosed, clean-shaven, youngish man with a thatch of hair brushed up from his forehead, that, he declared, was himself as a young "feller"; police passes for New York, London, Bordeaux, Sydney, that dated from the war of 1914 when such things were necessary; and, what he was proudest of, a certificate of perfect vision dated three years back.

He had a lot to say about each.

A Sailor's Story

"William Archer, that's me name. Born at Wapping, 'Wapping Billy,' that's wot me shipmates call me. Fourteen when I went to sea proper.

"I bin fifteen times round the Horn and, mind you, I'm not counting running round with a fair wind from Chile or Australia or some such place—I mean fifteen times from east to west—a tough bit o' sailin', that is. When I was bosun in the 'Bonny Ann,' a little barque she was—Antwerp, Rio, Melbourne, Valparaiso—oh, the little beauty. . . ." His voice faded out as he remembered the Bonny Ann and Hertha took her chance and brought him back to the boat below.

"Mr. Archer—"

"—Wapping Billy to you, Miss—"

"Wapping Billy, then—aren't you going to tell me about the boat down there?"

"Coming to her, comin' to her," he grew quite testy. "As I was tellin' yer, I never went back to steam—in and out of port in the wink of an eye, paintin' ship, chippin' rust, passengers—" there was awful scorn in his voice as he spoke the word—"can't do it. No life at all for a sailor. There was a four-masted barque I was in—shipped as sailmaker that time—"

Borrowing a Boat

He dried up again. Memory seemed to have a way of sweeping over him like a tide and bringing him to silence.

"Is it your boat?" enquired Hertha in the pause.

His astonishingly blue eyes returned to her face.

"The ketch down there? Aye, it is. I'll tell yer how I come by her like I said I would. I'd bin codfishin' along with some Norways up in the North. We brought our cargo to port—and done pretty well, we had—and then wot did we hear? The Nazis had invaded the country.

"Me bein' English it was no good me waitin' about to be copped—now, was it? I see an old boat lyin' there—no one bin near her for months and months, they telled me. One night I bailed her out, next night I filled her up with me bits of stores, all I could lay me hands on—and I'd had me bit o' pay—third night I got her away.

"Outside I put up her bit o' sail and if it didn't go splittin' first breath o' wind we got. There 'tis, a bit of a curtain to keep the wind out, and that's about all it's good for. She was leaking something cruel too. There was me, up to me knees and bailin' all the time, and the water doin' me stores no good at all. I got to keep out of the way, skulking down the coast like a rabbit—but I took her in on the quiet and beached her, and put on a patch and saw to her seams and mended up the sail and that. But 'twasn't no use. When I got her out again it blew up a bit and away they went, the old sails, rotten as eggs. Nothing but tatters. I'd never make England without a sail so I slipped in here till the war was over. Is it over?

"No. Nothing like."

"What's the date? I've lost it, lyin' up here."

"Seventeenth of May."

"My, is it? You don't say. Are the Nazis still in Norway?"

"Very much so, worse luck."

"Don't you worry, they'll be run out one day sure enough. But, bless me, don't the time go!" His voice was fading out again.

But Hertha was determined to keep him talking. Would Wapping Billy lend her his boat?

Both his eyes opend wide at that.

"Wot for?"

"To go to England."

(To be continued next Thursday.)

The Story Starts Here

Hertha had been astonished to hear a cry high above her on the rocks, while she was examining a leaky old boat, pulled up on the shore of her favorite bay. She called, in response, but no one appeared, so she started to climb up to a cave that she had come on one day while exploring. Hertha's great hope was that she might escape from the Nazi dominated Norwegian coast and reach England, her mother's homeland. The sight of the old dilapidated boat started her making plans in earnest.

"Rainy Saturday," by Marie Danforth Page

Stories Brave and Strange

Book Reviews

New York Waterfront

A tale of clipper ship days, of South Street on the waterfront in lower New York, is Charles M. Daugherty's new book, "Street of Ships." (Henry Holt and Company, New York. $2.) It is a story of Kent Peyton, a Connecticut boy, who came to New York, first of all to find his missing father, then to learn the shipping business, set himself up as a merchant and make his own way in the world.

The lad found adventure, danger, and excitement in South Street. Young Kent's experiences make interesting reading and in relating them the author provides a picture of the customs and practices of the time and place.

Sea Yarn

"The Ship Aground: A Tale of Adventure," by C. Fox Smith and illustrated by C. Walter Hodges (Oxford University Press, London and New York. $2.), is a vigorous tale of the sea in the tradition of "Treasure Island." Kidnaping, mutiny and a hunt for hidden treasure hold the reader's attention as he follows Barty Dale, the hero, on a voyage which starts at the Ship Aground, a public house that stood on London River a hundred and fifty years ago, carries him to Desolation Island on the other side of the world and back again. The book is notable for its atmosphere and freshness, and C. Walter Hodges' fine illustrations intensify the feeling and local color of the period.

Young Patriots

"For Love of Country: Stories of Young Patriots," is a collection of tales selected by Wilhelmina Harper, illustrated by Wilfred Jones. (E. P. Dutton, New York. $2.) Each story is exciting and tells of a brave deed a boy or girl has performed, or of a role played in the various crises in America's history. Inspiring are the examples of devotion, courage, self-sacrifice and daring that are recorded.

For example, there's the story of Kennet Strawn, a boy who lived in Trenton at the time of the American Revolution, who gave his boat The Madcap to the General for Christmas. This was the boat which Grandfather and Father had built for him. It had carried him on many a fine trip up and down the Delaware. But that was before the war. Later Kennet heard that Washington had crossed the Delaware in just such a boat—perhaps the General had been The Madcap's passenger, "riding to victory in Kennet Strawn's boat!" Other appealing tales follow that are interesting, all are good for reading aloud in schools and homes.

American Giants

"There Were Giants in the Land" is a book of collected essays, written at the suggestion of the Treasury Department, about twenty-eight historic Americans as seen by twenty-eight contemporary Americans with an introduction by Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and illustrated by Charles Child. (Farrar & Rinehart, New York. $2.)

Various professions, faiths and callings are represented in the articles, but the men and women they describe all lived at the time of some great crisis in America, and their courage, ingenuity and sacrifice helped to meet their country's need.

This is an inspiring, informative and challenging book, brought out at a time when all of us need help to face these difficult days in our country's history and in the history of the world.

Parachute Progress

Herbert S. Zim's new book, "Parachutes," illustrated with drawings by James MacDonald and with photographs (Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. $2.50), is dedicated "to the American inventors and pilots who developed the parachutes and to our paratroopers who use them so ably." The author traces the story of the parachutes, tells how they are made, how they are used both in warfare and for non-military purposes and explains the science of parachuting.

Here is a timely and an intensely interesting book. The chapter on parachute progress is especially enlightening. It deals with the non-military uses of the parachute, such as for forest fire fighting, in exploration, for delivery of air mail and air mail pick-up service, and in meteorology.

Uncle Sam Calls Girls

For the girl interested in aviation, who is casting about for leads as to what course she might take to be of service to her country, there is Dickey Meyer's book, "Needed — Women in Aviation" (Robert McBride & Company, New York. $2). Here she will fine exact information about the various jobs in aviation open to women—not only open but jobs urgently calling women—in the air and on the ground. The author, a young aviatrix - journalist - photographer, knows her subject well and covers the field, supplying direct and accurate details concerning the requirements.

In her first chapter she says: "Uncle Sam's poster 'I Want You!' with his extended finger, points with increasing urgency at the vast aviation industry as a whole. So if you're a girl whose interest lies with wings, this does mean you."

Florence Bethune Sloan

Hobby Enthusiasms

Neil Wiggin and Mavis Thomson Tell of Theirs

Our hobbyists today are Neil Wiggin of Peabody, Massachusetts; and Mavis Thomson of New Bedford, Massachusetts:

Making Friends

Have you ever attempted to write a bread and butter letter to your aunt or grandmother and found that expressing yourself on paper has stumped you? If this has not happened to you I know that you would enjoy writing to distant friends. That is my hobby, or should I say one of my hobbies.

When I was approximately ten years old, my taste for correspondence launched me on a writing career. From this first fling I took at writing I was assured through prompt answers that I had found a new avocation. My judgment proved correct.

It was from a children's magazine that I received knowledge of correspondence. This magazine conducted a column through which one may obtain Pen Pals. I selected a name that was listed on this page and wrote a short letter to a friend across the expansive Atlantic Ocean. In a short period of time I received a very gratifying reply from the friend to whom I had written.

After selecting many names and writing to various people I had selected from this column, I had a steady correspondence. If I didn't have a letter from Norway immediately, I was sure of having a reply in the offing. However the European War has raised havoc with my correspondence and the last word that I received from Norway came to me two years ago. I am in hopes that when this universal turmoil subsides that I will still have a friend over there.

When anyone would like to see any of the letters that I receive from Norway, Java, Alaska and other places of interest, I find it not hard to comply with their requests, for I have a scrapbook that I use for corresponding. In it I place many of the letters and postcards that I am sent from abroad.

I am telling you about a most interesting hobby. It is also educational for my correspondents have revealed to me many facts that I find useful in school. If any of you have an urge to write I hope you will take up this hobby. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Neil Wiggin

My Hobby Is Music

Some people collect stamps, others do fancy needlework, and still others have sports as their hobbies. My particular hobby is music.

I can remember how, when I was younger, I would sit for hours in the parlor listening to my mother play "old-time" music for me. I guess it was then that I learned to love music so much. It was then, too, that I became determined to be able to play some kind of musical instrument.

At the age of 12, I started to take piano lessons. Our piano had always seemed to attract my attention. I would sit for hours trying to pick out a tune with one finger. So it seemed quite natural to me that, when it came time for my decision as to the instrument I should play, it would be the piano.

Of course, those long hours of practicing weren't exactly what I called fun. Apart from the fact that the scales I had to practice were very boring to me, I also had to listen to many sarcastic remarks from my older brother.

Gradually those notes and scales that had looked so foreign to me when I was small, began to form music that was pleasing to the ear, and soon the family were sitting listening to my playing, and actually enjoying it. Now I am able to play both classical and popular music, and I spend many an hour at the piano, enjoying it immensely.

The piano is not the only means of musical entertainment that I have. We have an electric phonograph in our home, and between my brother and I, we have managed to collect a number of records, among which are both classical and popular.

Another one of my hobbies, pertaining to music, is singing. I have recently become a member of the Pan-American Chorus, an organization formed in New Bedford High School, and have found myself actually looking forward to our weekly rehearsals. This organization has about 25 members, all of which are girls. We have put on many entertainments, which have been received with much enthusiasm. The purpose of this chorus is not just to sing for pleasure, although this does play quite a big part, but to promote goodwill between the Latin American countries and the United States, so that we will be joined together to fight for our one great goal, liberty.

Another musical instrument that I have learned to play is the drum. For the past five years I was a member of the Yankee Division Bugle and Drum Corps of New Bedford. While I was a member, I put much of my time and interest in learning the fundamentals of the drum. Before I left the organization, I had been honored with the title of "Sergeant," and three stripes were placed on my blouse.

I find that by being able to play a musical instrument I can always be of some assistance at entertainments, and it has also helped me to meet many new acquaintances. Even if it is just some little thing, I think everyone should have some kind of a hobby to take their attention away from world affairs and general problems of the day.

Mavis Thomson

A Sinking Cork

A Trick of Air Pressure

"Floats like a cork" is a common expression, which seems to imply that a cork never sinks. Here is a trick, however, which will prove to you that you can make a cork sink without even touching it.

Place a cork in a dish of water. As it floats on the top, place an empty glass over it. See—the cork goes straight to the bottom of the dish.

The glass you placed over the cork was not really empty; it was full of air. The pressure of the air in the glass forced the cork to sink.

Ruth Hendricks Akin

Answers to Word Stairs

GAS
ASH
SHE
HER
ERA
RAT
ATE
TEA
EAR
ARE
RED

Answers to Reversed Words

1. Plug, gulp. 2. Step, pets, pest. 3. Paws, swap, wasp. 4. Tops, spot, post. 5. Reed, deer. 6. Pans, snap, naps, span. 7. Loop, pool.

End Table With a Leaf

Let's Fix Up Our Room—3

By Keith Vining
Carpenter's Mate, United States Naval Reserve

To be modern, furniture must be useful as well as ornamental. Here is a piece that is easily both, for it not only makes a graceful wall or end piece folded, but is an extremely handy refreshment, or games table as well.

The material list specifies plywood for the top, but by searching out those dark corners of your storage shed, you may find an old table, whose top scraped clean would disclose beautiful hardwood. Such a find would not only save money in material outlays, but furnish you with a much more beautiful piece when completed. Following is the complete material list:

30" diameter ¾" plywood or hardwood top. 1 pr. small hinges.
4½"x3"x1" pine or fir.
3'x2"x1" pine or fir.
11'x2"x2" pine or fir leg stock.
1 pr. 2'x2" angles.

Our circle top being cut to size, we divide it into two segments. The main top is 16" wide, the leaf 14". Hinge these parts together carefully. The hinges must be set into mortises so that they are just level with the edge, but are held back from the surface so as not to show when table is open.

Build It Upside Down

Lay out and assemble the entire table in an inverted position. Fasten the table top upside down on the bench with clamps or small cleats.

In laying out for legs, rails and slides, we will first mark on the top their assembled positions. For this, a large square, a small square, with a 45 per cent bevel guage on one end, and a short block cut from the leg stock, are needed.

Measure in 1½ inches from the edge at each end of the straight side of the main top for legs A and B, as shown in the diagram. Mark the position of the leg blocks, one side even with the straight edge, the outer side even with the 1½ inch mark. Place C 1½ inches from the outer edge at the center of the semicircle; place D between and equidistant from A and B.

Now draw two lines, one from C to A, the other from C to B. These lines mark the locations of the rails that run between legs A, C, and B.

Mark parallel lines, four inches apart, extending from the center of the straight edge to the bisecting lines on each side, as guides to the slides position. Now the marking is complete.

Next cut all legs to length, and notch A and B with the single notch shown, C with the double. These notches are easy to lay out with the 45 per cent bevel guage at the end of the small square. Leg D is not notched, but a diagonal leg brace for it is cut from the leg stock as shown in the diagram.

Rails and Slides

The rails are 17" long but have 45 per cent mitres at each end, running the same way. The rails are cut from 2" stock, 1" thick.

Slides are much easier to cut on a tilt-top table saw, but can be cut by hand with care. As shown on the diagram, there are four sections of outside guide; 2 pcs, 3"x 2"x12" and 2 pcs, 3"x2"x8". One section only is cut of the inside guide, this is 4" on top, 2" on the bottom (both sides being beveled) and 12½" long. All slides are 1" thick.

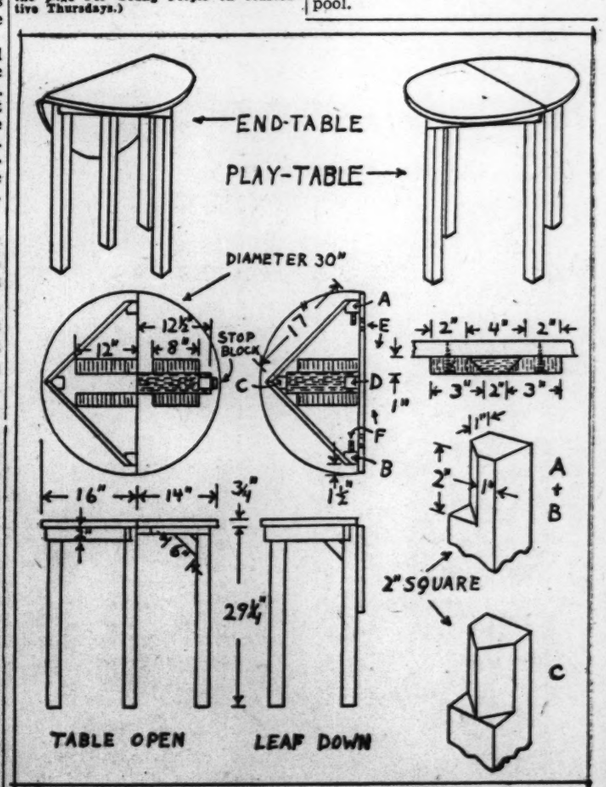
Having cut the slides, lay 2 outside pcs. which fasten onto main table, into place with the inner, or movable section between. When a good fit is achieved, glue and screw the outer sections down, and slide the inner section just ten inches out on the leaf. Measure the placement of the short sections this way, and attach as above.

Now pull the inner slide out, and notch leg D into it, also fastening the diagonal brace in place. Legs A and B are now attached to the small angles, and ends of rails, which are screwed to the table, and leg C is, in turn, attached with screws.

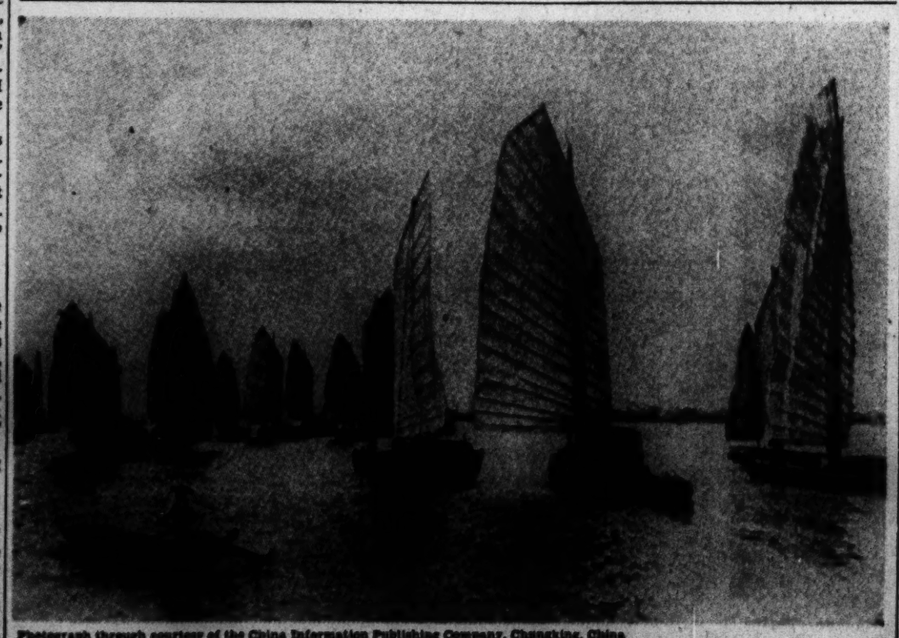
Turn your table right side up now, and it will be ready to take the finish that you choose for it.

Next Thursday, we shall begin to build a desk with an adjustable drawing board top, and two ranks of drawers, one made especially to house a typewriter.

(This is the third of six articles on fixing up our room that are appearing on the page For Young People on consecutive Thursdays.)



"COMBINATION TABLE"
BY KEITH VINING — CARPENTER'S MATE — USNR



Photograph through courtesy of the China Information Publishing Company, Chungking, China

On junks like these, Chinese children fled west from the advancing Japanese

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	700,900
1942 volume to date	74,066,750
1941 volume to date	102,701,880

Stock Prices Firm; Leaders Extend Rally

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — Stocks, led by rails and industrials, today added fractions to more than a point to yesterday's rally, with volume reaching the second best level of the year.

Sharpening the buying appetite was the heightened inflation threat resulting from the apparent refusal of Congress to enact the Administration's wage-price controls, a revival of dividend expectations for many companies long in the non-paying class, and more favorable news from the Stalingrad battlefront.

The list got another leg up on the recovery push at the opening but advances were mostly in fractions and many of these subsequently were reduced by light profit selling. The pace, fast in the forenoon, slackened at intervals as offerings appeared, but picked up after midday. Near the close prices hardened in virtually all categories.

Transfers of around 800,000 shares were the largest since July 9. Turnover of 844,000 on that date was a peak since Dec. 31.

Among stocks Santa Fe bulged to a new 5-year high and top figures for the year or longer were posted for Southern Pacific, Erie, Southern Railway preferred, Western Union, American Radiator, Goodyear, Goodrich, and U. S. Rubber.

Tilting forward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, North American, J. I. Case, Twentieth Century-Fox, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, du Pont, and National Gypsum.

Corn products backed away in the wake of a dividend cut from 75 cents, paid since 1929, to 65 cents. Taxes were given as the main reason for the excision. Lagging the greater part of the time were International Telephone, American Telephone and Standard Oil (N. J.).

Rail Bonds Higher

Railroad issues pointed generally higher in today's bond market, although there was profit taking in various issues that had advanced substantially.

Going into the final hour the general run of corporate bonds were steady with changes either way less than a point.

Adding new gains to those of Wednesday were, among others, International Great Northern first 6s and 5s, Lehigh Valley 4½s and 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, National Distillers 3¼s, New York Central 3¾s, Pennsylvania 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Rio Grande Western collateral 4s and a half dozen issues of the Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul and Rock Island.

An occasional loser included Bethlehem Steel 3½s, Brooklyn Edison 3¼s, Burlington 4½s and Curtis Publishing 3s.

U. S. Governments were only slightly changed on the stock exchange and the trend was narrow over the counter.

Copenhagen 4½s and 5s were among foreign dollar loans moving up.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Asso D Gds 2d	$7	..	11-25	11- 6
Courier Post Co 7% pf	$1.15	..	9-30	9-20
Simpson's Ltd 6½% pf	$1.62½	..	11- 2	10-17
Reduced				
Amalgamated Sugar Co.,	5c	Q	10- 1	9-16
Easy Washing Machine Co.				
Ltd. 7 pref	17½c	..	10- 1	9-21
Esquire Inc	15c	..	10-13	9-30
General American Oil Co of Texas 6 conv pf	15c	..	10- 1	9-20
Maryland Dry Dock	25c	..	10- 1	9-23
Increased				
Cannon Shoe Co	20c	..	10- 1	9-21
Irregular				
AmSeal-KapCorp of Del	15c	..	10-20	9-30
Lago Petrol	$2	..	9-30	9-15
North & Judd Mfg Co	50c	..	9-30	9-21
Simmons Co	35c	..	10-16	10 -6
Resumed				
So Ry. pf	$1.25	..	11- 2	10-15
Regular				
American Maize Prod	25c	..	10-15	9-28
Do pf	$1.75	Q	9-30	9-22
Am Smelt and Ref	50c	..	11-30	11- 6
Do 7 1st pf	$1.75	Q	10-31	10- 2
Apex Electrical Mfg Co				
7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-24
Atlantic Rayon pr pf	62½c	Q	11- 1	10-24
Birmingham Fire Ins	25c	Q	9-30	9-19
Bohn Alum & Brass	50c	..	12-18	12- 3
Bourbon Stk Yds Co Inc	$1	..	10- 1	9-24
Brink's Inc	$1.25	..	9-28	9-18
Calif Ore Pw Co 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-30
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	10-15	9-30
Do 6 pf (1927 series)	$1.50	Q	10-15	9-30
Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co Ltd 6 pf	$1.50	Q	10-15	9-30
Cannon Stk Co 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	10- 1	9-21
Carnation Co 5 1st pf	$1.28	Q	10- 1	9-28
Central Hudson G&E	17c	Q	11- 2	9-30
Do 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	10- 1	9-18
Chi & Southern Air Lines Inc 7 cum conv pf	17½c	Q	10- 1	1-23
Clearing Mach Corp	25c	Q	10- 1	9-23
Commercial Tr Co (Jersey City, N. J.)	50c	Q	10- 1	9-25
De Pinna Co, pf	15c	Q	10- 1	9-26
Detroit Gasket & Mfg	25c	..	10-20	10-10
Dickey Clay Mfg A	6c	A	10-20	10-10
Do pf	$1	..	10-20	10-10
Federated Publ	25c	..	10- 1	9-25
Field (Marshal) & Co	20c	..	10-27	10-15
First Nat Bank (Scranton)	20c	Q	11- 1	10-15
Gardner Denver Co	20c	Q	10-20	10- 7
Do pf	75c	Q	11- 2	10-20
Gotham Hos Mfg. pf	$1.75	Q	11- 2	10-15
Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Ins Co	40c	Q	10- 1	9-21
Hershey Choc Corp	50c	Q	11-16	10-24
Do 4 conv pref	$1	..	11-16	10-24
Lane Bryant 7 pf	$1.75	Q	11- 2	10-15
Lux Clock Mfg Co	20c	..	10- 1	9-25
McCall Corp	35c	..	11- 2	10-15
Macwhyte Co	25c	Q	10- 1	9-22
Nat Fire Ins (Hartford)	50c	Q	10- 1	9-24
Norf & Wes Ry adj pf	$1	Q	11-19	10-31
North River Ins	25c	Q	10-10	9-25
Ohio Leather	25c	..	10- 1	9-23
Do 8 1st pf	$2	Q	10- 1	9-23
Do 7 2d pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-23
Packer Adv Corp	$1	Q	10- 1	9-25
Packer Corp	25c	Q	10-15	10- 5
Penmans Ltd	75c	Q	11-16	11- 5
Do 6 pf	$1.50	Q	11- 2	10-21
Phil Nat Bank	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-23
Pitts Screw & Bolt	10c	..	10-21	10- 2
Reading Co	50c	Q	11-20	10-30
St. Joseph Ry Lt H & P pf	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-18
Seiberling Rub pr pf	43c	Q	10- 1	9-22
do pf A	$1.25	Q	10- 1	9-22
So Cal Gas pf A	37½c	Q	10-15	9-30
do 6 pf	37½c	Q	10-15	9-30
Southern Bleach and Print Wks 7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 1	9-30
Stanley Br & Co 8 conv pf pf	$2	Q	10- 1	9-23
Torrington Mfg Co	50c	..	9-30	9-21
Travelers Ins (Hartfd)	$4	Q	10- 1	9-21
U S Gasket & Ref	$1	..	10-15	10- 1
do 7 pf	$1¾c	Q	10-15	10- 1

Less Cotton Ginned

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton of this year's growth ginned to Sept. 16 totaled 3,078,188 running bales, counting round as half bales and excluding linters, compared with 2,891,380 bales a year ago and 1,860,028 bales two years ago.

—1942— High	Low	Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
49⅞	37	Abbott L 40a	1	46½	46½	46½	Sep 23
48¾	39	Acme Stl (3)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	Sep 23
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	3	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
23¾	18⅞	Adams-Mil (1)	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
13¾	10	Addressog (1)	7	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ½
38¼	29¼	Air Reduct 1a	7	34	33½	34	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	
⅜	⅛	Allegany Cp	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	6	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
6	3½	All'gpf530we	6	5	5	5	
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
22¾	16	Allegh L $1.20e	10	17½	17	17½	+ ¾
5½	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	2	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ¼
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	3	133	132½	133	+ ½
12⅝	10	Allied Kid (1)	1	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
14¾	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅛e	5	15	15	15	+ ¼
6½	4	Allied St .45e	9	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	71½	71½	71½	+2½
30½	22	Allis-C M ¾e	16	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	+ ⅛
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Sep 23
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 1⅛k	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 29
61	43	Amerada Pet 2	6	61	60½	61	+ ⅝
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	7	22	21¼	22	+1
48¼	25¼	Am Alri 1½g	14	39¼	38⅝	39¼	+ ⅝
7¾	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
5¼	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	Sep 21
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	4	26¼	25½	26¼	+1¼
2¼	1½	Am Cable & R	18	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
70½	56⅜	Am Can (3)	5	67¾	67	67	
170	159	Am Can pf (7)	20	170	170	170	Sep 23
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	11	25	24¾	25	+ ½
73¾	55½	Am CF pf5¼e	2	62	61½	62	+1¼
20½	16	Am Ch&C1¼e	5	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	Sep 16
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	
6	3⅞	Am Colortype	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Sep 23
22¾	14¼	Am C Sug (2e)	3	15	15	15	Sep 23
11⅜	8⅞	Am Distill	6	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
2	⅜	Am Ecaus Tl	3	1	⅛	1	— ⅛
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	4	4	4	A'g 13
23	16¼	Am Expt 1½e	1	20	20	20	
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	15	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
36⅞	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	1	35	35	35	— ½
40½	18⅞	AFPS7pf1.05k	4	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅜
5½	1½	Am & F P 2pf	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
32	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	2	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	4	2½	2½	2½	
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	7	32½	32⅛	32½	— ¾
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	48	48	48	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	14	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Sep 23
34	25	Am Ice pf	2	32½	32	32	Sep 23
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
7	5	Am Invest .55e	1	5	5	5	Sep 14
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	12	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	1	82	82	82	—1
12	9½	Am M&F .60e	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	Sep 23
6¼	4	Am M & Met	21	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	12	19¼	18¾	19¼	+ ⅝
⅛	⅛	Am Pow & Lt	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	APLS6s31¾pk	8	20¼	19¾	20	+ ⅜
22	12½	APLS5s2.81k	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅜
5	3¾	Am R&S .15e	53	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M .70e	6	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
7½	4¾	Am Sat R ¼ae	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
10¼	6¾	Am Seat ½e	3	10	10	10	+ ⅛
45	35½	Am Smelt (2)	15	40	39⅞	40	+1
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	142¼	142¼	142¼	Sep 23
35	29	Am Snuff 2.80e	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	Sep 23
20⅞	16⅛	Am Stl F 1½	9	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ¾
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾ae	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
11	7½	Am Stove .90e	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅝
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	6	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	4	93½	86½	89½	+4½
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep 16
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	10	119	118¾	119	+ ⅛
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	3	41	41	41½	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	26	42¾	43	43¼	+ ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	130	130	130	+1½
5⅞	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	55	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
28½	22	Am Visc 1½e	28	27⅞	27⅜	27⅞	+ ¾
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	4	115¼	115½	115¼	Sep 21
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	15	2⅜	2½	2½	+ ⅛
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep 23
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	2	4	4	4	+ ⅛
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	5	57½	57	57½	+ 1½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	9	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	Sep 16
28⅝	22⅞	Anacon (1½e)	51	26½	26	26¼	+ ⅜
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ½e	3	9	9	9	+ ⅜
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep 17
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½e	6	34	33	34	+1½
111⅜	102	Arm Del pf 7	8	103	102	103	+1
4½	2½	Armour III	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½e	2	44	43¾	44	+1
66	43	Arm Ill pf	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	Sep 17
29	21	Armstrong ¾e	8	28¼	27½	28	+1
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 22
4¼	1⅜	Artloom (.30e)	1	4	4	4	Sep 11
6¼	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	Sep 23
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	68½	68¼	68½	+1½
83	53	ADG2pf16¾k	1	70	70	70	Sep 23
27½	20	Associates I 2	1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	Sep 16
45¾	27½	Atchison 3½e	74	46¾	44¾	46½	+1¼
70	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	11	68½	68¼	68½	+1¼
30⅜	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	36	30¾	30¼	30¼	+ ½
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	2	24½	23¾	24½	+2
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep 10
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	21	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	2	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	Sep 23
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅓a	3	6¾	6½	6½	
50	46⅜	Atlas Cp pf 3	1	48	48	48	
70	43	Atlas Pow 2¼e	1	50	50	50	Sep 19
9½	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼ae	2	7½	7½	7½	Sep 15
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Sep 23
4½	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	45	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	27	12⅞	12⅛	12½	+ ¾
4½	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	47	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
7¼	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	25	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
10¾	6⅜	Barber Asphalt	6	10⅛	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	8	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
18½	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	35	13⅜	12⅞	13½	+ ⅜
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1¼e	2	19½	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
25⅜	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
104½	103	Beat pr ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103¼	103¼	103⅜	Apr 15
110¼	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	83	83	83	Sep 23
8¼	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	4	8¼	8·	8⅛	Sep 18
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	16	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Aviа 3e	16	34⅞	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
14¾	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	13¾	13¼	13¾	
53¾	46½	Ben in pf 2½	2	54	54	54	+ ⅛
24¼	17⅝	Best Ce 1.60a	4	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ½
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½e	52	55⅞	54¾	55⅞	+1
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	16	109¾	109¼	109¼	Sep 23
24	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅜
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾ae	2	12	12	12	Sep 23
21¼	13½	Boeing Air 1a	18	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
35¼	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	35½	35¼	35¼	Sep 23
17¼	13⅛	Bond Stu 1.60	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	13	21½	21⅛	21½	+ ⅜
26¼	19¾	Borg-Warn 1.60	12	26¾	26¼	26¾	+ ¾
2½	1¼	Boston&Maine	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	28½	28½	28½	Sep 23
20	15	Brewing C ½e	1	20	20	20	
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'pBl½e	10	8⅛	8	8	
19¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	28	19¼	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
39½	26	Briggs&St (3)	2	30	30	30	+1
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	33	33	33	— ⅛
⅛	⅛	Brlx & Q Tran	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 19
1¼	1	Brkly-Man Tran	2	1	1	1	Sep 23
9¼	7	Brk U Gas ¼e	7	9	8¼	9	+ ⅛
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29½	29¼	29½	Sep 17
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+1
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	5	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	8	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(1¼e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅞	Buffalo 1.35e	2	12	11¾	11¾	Sep 22
23	16¼	Bullard Co 2	4	20¼	20	20¼	— ⅛
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	3	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
55¼	53	Burlington (2)	1	54	54	54	Sep 23
8⅞	6¼	Burr Add .45e	12	8	8	8	
3¼	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	5	5	5	5	
21½	19⅛	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Sep 17
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	1	3	3	3	Sep 18
8¼	6¼	Byers (AM)	2	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
15½	10	Byron Jk 5½e	3	13½	13½	13½	

C

19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1¾	2	18	18	18	
51½	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 13
1¼	⅛	Callahan Z-Ld	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	15	6¾	6½	6¼	+ ⅛
15½	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾ae	14	15¼	15	15	+ ⅛
12½	9½	Canada Dr .60	7	12½	12½	12½	
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	41	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
37½	29⅜	Cannon Mills 2	1	32	32	32	Sep 17
2½	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 23
27¼	22½	Carpen S 1¼e	2	23	23	23	Sep 21
3	2⅛	Carrier-G .15e	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Sep 23
72	54⅜	Case (J I)7pf	2	66	66	66	+1
42	30	Caterpil Tr 7	26	34⅜	33½	34⅛	+1⅛
21¼	15	Celanese 1½e	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
8⅜	6⅛	Celotex Cp 1½	17	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
23½	16	Cent Aq 1¾e	3	16½	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅛
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	8	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3½	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	Sep 23
18	11	Cen Violeta 1a	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2¾	2½	2½	Sep 9
34	27	Cerro de P (4)	5	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
2½	1⅝	Cert-Lead Prod	9	2½	2	2	
19	15½	Chain Belt ¾e	4	16	16	16	Sep 22
7	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	16½	16	16½	+ ⅛
8¼	5½	Checker Cab	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
26⅛	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	27	32⅛	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	69	Chi & O pf 4	1	95	95	95	Sep 21
2	⅜	Chi & E Ill	8	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅜

—1942— High	Low	Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
7⅛	2⅛	Chi&E Ill A	17	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
2¾	1½	Chi Gr West	6	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
13¼	8¾	Chi GW pf 5½k	23	13⅛	13	13	
6½	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	8	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	34½	34½	34½	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½	Sep 12
⅜	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	16	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	12	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1⅜	¼	CRI & P 7pf	19	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
11¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11	Sep 15
13¾	11½	Chickasha (1)	3	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
2⅛	1½	Childs Co	5	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	Sep 23
63⅞	43⅞	Chrysler 2¼e	38	62¼	61⅜	62¼	+ ⅜
10⅝	9	City I&F 1.20	10	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	Sep 21
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	Sep 22
37	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	4	36⅜	36½	36⅜	+1
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	1	28	28	28	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	2	40¼	40	40¼	+ ⅛
36½	25⅛	Cluett P 1¾e	2	34⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	Sep 23
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	Sep 23
15¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	8	15¼	15¼	15¼	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	1	104	104	104	Sep 23
15½	10⅝	Collins & A	8	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel 1¼e	5	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¾
13⅜	8½	Col Br A .90e	3	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	
13½	8¾	Col Br B .90e	17	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ¼
13¼	1	Col G&E .10g	15	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	6	35¾	35	35½	+1¾
8⅞	5½	Columbia Pict	10	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
31	24	Colum Ppf2¾	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
75	51	Colum Carb 3e	1	72¾	72¾	72¾	+ ¾
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	4	23¾	23¼	23⅜	
101	91½	Comi C pf 4¼k	1	100

Commerce and Finance

•Compulsory Savings Expected Soon in Addition to Huge Tax Bill•

Business and Industry

Selection New War Industry Sites Speeded

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A further streamlining of the War Production Board was disclosed today when it became known that war plant sites will be selected hereafter by a single, small committee instead of the present two groups.

The new, quick-action committee will be composed of one officer each from the Army, Army Air Force, Navy and Maritime Commission, under an order signed but not yet announced.

The action was confirmed by Col. Gordon E. Textor, a regular Army officer loaned to WPB by the Corps of Engineers, who has been chosen executive director of the new "Facility Clearance Board."

Committees Replaced

This board, it was learned, will replace two existing committees through which plant expansion proposals formerly had to be cleared. These will be dissolved, although some of their employees are expected to be transferred to the new board.

The result, according to aides of WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson, should be to reduce to days, instead of weeks, the time frequently required to pass on plant projects.

In addition, it will give the Army air forces co-equal authority with the Army itself, the Navy and the Maritime Commission in deciding plant location problems.

Brig. Gen. William H. Harrison of the Army Services of Supply, formerly WPB production director, has been mentioned as the Army's probable nomination to the board, and Brig. Gen. B. E. Myers of the material command has been suggested by the air forces. Neither the Navy nor Maritime Commission has nominated its representative, and it was reported still undecided whether a WPB official would be named chairman.

The units to be dissolved are the facilities clearance committee, operating under the Army-Navy Munitions Board, which gave first clearance to projects initiated by the armed services, and the WPB's bulky, 14-member plant site board, which gave final approval.

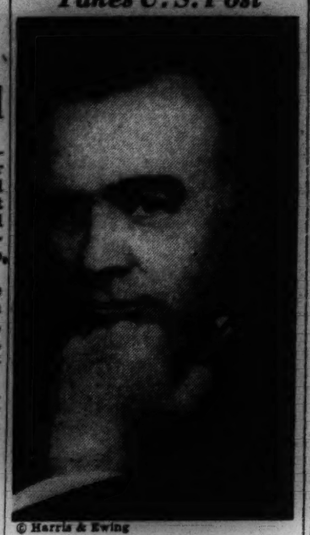
Numerous Delays

The services, it was understood, have been reluctant in a few cases to disclose details of secret manufacturing processes to so large a group, with the result that misunderstanding and delay in obtaining needed facilities occasionally have resulted.

Composed of high officers, the new board, it was felt, would also be able to co-ordinate plant expansion and construction more closely with strategic necessity and production scheduling.

WPB's efforts recently have been concentrated on finding old or abandoned plants for armament-producing machinery, rather than building new ones.

Takes U. S. Post



© Harris & Ewing
Ralph Bradford

Bradford Elected General Manager Of U. S. Chamber

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ralph Bradford, 50-year-old Texas economist, has been named to the new position of General Manager of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States as part of a general reorganization to gear the Chamber's machinery to war and postwar needs.

Mr. Bradford will have direction, under President Eric A. Johnston and the Board of Directors, of the Chamber's entire operations, including a new streamlined set-up putting major activities under 12 main groupings to speed up and simplifying the organization's work.

The appointment will be effective Oct. 1, the date of the resignation, announced last spring, of John W. O'Leary, of Chicago, as chairman of the Chamber's executive council. Mr. O'Leary was president of the Chamber from 1925-27. It is understood Mr. Bradford will take over much of the work of this council, which is composed of a small number of the 57-man board of directors and which usually administers Chamber affairs between board sessions. The council will continue to function, however, in an advisory capacity, officials said.

Mr. Bradford was born on a farm near Waynesburg, Pa., and moved with his family to Robstown, Texas, when he was 15. He spent most of his life in local Chamber work in Texas, being manager of the Corpus Christi Local from 1924-29. Author of a number of books on economic subjects, he has served as manager of the National Chamber's commercial organization department and as its secretary since 1939.

Scrap Need Seen Critical; Drive Lauded

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The need for metal scrap today was described as "truly critical" by steel men who said this country had stopped living on its metal "fat" and now must dip back 40 years for steel and iron junk.

The statements came as this nation's newspapers—more than 1,600 have pledged their help—assumed leadership in the drive to collect the scrap lying around American homes, farms, factories and buildings.

"Many millions of tons of iron and steel scrap must be collected if the tremendous tonnage of steel needed in the nation's war efforts are to be produced," said Eugene R. Grace, President of Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

Steel men estimated they would need to pile up at least 17 million tons of scrap between now and Jan. 1, when war production is expected to reach its peak. Monthly consumption of scrap now is running at about 4 million tons, the greatest in history but still not enough.

Heavy Responsibility

"The recovery of scrap is so vital," said Ralph H. Watson, Vice-President of the United States Steel Corporation, "that every farmer and every householder has a heavy responsibility for the country's production of guns, tanks, ships and shells."

Because scrap collection was lagging badly the Government asked the newspapers for the next three weeks to stimulate their communities into an all-out effort to dig up metal junk—items no longer needed.

Steel men and leaders of the newspaper drive, worried that sight of large piles of scrap in junk yards or elsewhere might give the impression that scrap was plentiful, pointed out:

Those piles, even though unshipped to the mills for a while, mean only that the industry knows where they are, will take them in as soon as transportation facilities allow, and can count ahead on how much scrap is known to be available.

Mr. Grace gave this twofold cause of the shortage:

"Less scrap is available from normal sources, due to diversion of steel from peace-time manufactures, and greater consumption of scrap is occurring because of the record production of the steel industry on war work."

Some Gain Seen

CHICAGO (AP)—Some improvement in the supply of scrap metal for the mills of the United States Steel Corporation was reported by officials of the organization.

President Benjamin Fairless termed the situation "more comfortable," described the outlook as "more favorable," and predicted the Salvage Corporation set up by the Government would bring in "a heap more scrap." Chairman Irving S. Olds stated the nation's newspapers were doing a "swell job" in their campaign to collect scrap needed in war production.

They exploded their views at a press conference while they were here for the first meeting of U. S. Steel's board of directors ever held outside New York and for an inspection tour of plants in this area.

Mr. Olds said every ton of steel produced by the concern and its subsidiaries in this district was used in the war effort and that facilities in this section would provide 10,000,000 tons of ingots a year—one third of all produced by U. S. Steel.

He added that one subsidiary, the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, was building a tank armor plate plant and, in addition, was expanding other installations at a cost of more than $67,000,000.

Nutrition Assumes Weightier Place in Modern War Economy

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It may seem impertinent for a story on nutrition to appear on a "financial page." However, Napoleon said that an army marches on its stomach, and the American Army, since it shifted everybody inducted over to field rations, has been deeply interested in nutrition standards. Furthermore economics is a Greek word meaning order in the house. More than that, defense plants are going into the matter of nutrition of their workmen in a big way.

If a financial page hasn't leeway nowadays to cover other than purely financial subjects it has practically no leeway at all. This page has carried at its masthead Commerce, Business and Industry for a great many years, in addition to Finance, which in a way is lucky, because there is less and less financial news nowadays.

In fact the shrinkage in financial news coverage by the American press in the last few years has been noteworthy. Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange averages about a tenth of that fifteen years ago, and nearly every category of financial news has correspondingly shrunk. There is little commodity trading, what with government ceiling and floors. There is virtually no foreign exchange news, and nearly all foreign transactions going through lease-lend. Investment banking operations are at purely nominal levels.

Commercial banking is virtually a captive industry, with the money market controlled almost to the last decimal point of yield by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board. With these major sources of financial news shrunken, the major press services have found that the average American newspaper editor is less and less interested in financial news. Business news infiltrates further and further into the financial pages. The Christian Science Monitor has done yeoman work in keeping up its coverage of financial news.

Nutrition has become an important interest in American defense plants. Big industrial concessionaires or plant restauranteurs like Fred B. Prophet in the Michigan area, and M. & M., in and around Baltimore have been co-operating with both plant owners and the armed authorities in introducing the most modern methods of feeding to get the largest amount of nutrition into the American workmen in the smallest possible time.

Art of Mass Feeding

The art of mass feeding is going through an industrial revolution all its own. About three quarters of th eworkmen in these plants still bring in their own lunch, but the proportion is decreasing as the art of providing quick, tasty, and nutritious food in the factory evolves. A major goal is to cut down the eating time, and it has been successively reduced in representative plants from 45 minutes or an hour to 25 minutes, and in some cases down to less than 15 minutes away from the machine.

But time is not the only consideration. Very many plants are making note of what their workmen eat. They make surveys. They find that the men don't get the right food. They send round mobile canteens in the afternoon with free shots of vitamin (B1) or ascorbic acid (Vitamin C, citrus juice) or other "refreshers" or "pick-ups" containing iron, riboflavin, thiamin, niacin, and other fashionable items. To put it inconsiderately, arms plant workers are scarce machines and must be kept in fuel; to put it more honnestly, employees feel that more than ever in a war, we are all members one of another and they want their workmen to stay on their feet.

Nutrition vs. Blockade

A million workers a day fail to report for work because they feel they can't, out of the current 57,000,000. Nutrition shortages may have something to do with it. Hershey estimated that of the first million men examined for the army, a third of the rejections were directly or indirectly due to nutritional deficiencies.

One of the reasons why the food blockade of the European continent is not so far operating as effectively as 25 years ago is that the Germans have learned a great deal about the technical points of nutrition. This correspondent noted in Prague in 1921 the results of the effectiveness of the blockade in World War I as to food, in seeing little Czech children with unsound ankle bones, considered the result of unbalanced feeding. The Germans have learned how to protect their own people this time to some extent against such things.

Apparently the American people is to get the nutrition it needs whether it wants it or not. Large population and income groups in the United States have apparently not received or not chosen the diet they should have, and now, in the interest of the war, they are going to get it anyway. Start was in the National Nutritional Conference for Defense in May, 1941, called by President Roosevelt and Manpower Commissioner McNutt, and addressed inspirationally by philosopher Henry Wallace, by Madame Perkins, and by Charles Taft, brother of the Senator.

Enrichment a Cost to Bakers

One of the consequences of that meeting was the "enriching" of the ordinary loaf of bread bought by the American housewife. About 11,000,000,000 loaves of bread are baked a year for the American public, and about 7,000,000,000 of these are now "enriched." The word has a specific meaning by Federal standard; it involves a specific minimum of thiamin, niacin, and iron. Thiamin is generally known as "vitimin B-1," niacin used to be known as nictotinic acid until people got worried lest it have something to do with nicotine, and iron is iron.

The bakers get nothing out of this enrichment in higher price, though inthe aggregate it costs them about $8,000,000 a year to shoot these elements into their white bread. They only hope that people will understand the improvement. Nutritional science moves faster than education. The bakers, like many other producers of food for the American public, have found that it is easier to change the food offered to the American public than to change the public's taste.

In addition, American industry is now spending millions of dollars in advertising, educational and research work in line with the program laid out by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service. The "Nutritional Foundation, Inc.," was recently organized under the aegis of most of the largest trade names in the American food industry.

WPB Approves Plan For Hemp Planting, Mill Construction

WASHINGTON (AP)—A program for the planting of 300,000 acres of hemp and construction of 71 mills for processing the hemp has been approved by the War Production Board.

WPB said the program was intended to relieve the threatening shortage of rope and twine for military and essential civilian purposes due to the curtailed supplies of manila and sisal fiber (agave).

Supplies of both these materials, used in the manufacture of rope and twine, now are limited by shipping and other importation difficulties.

Full control over the purchase and planting of domestically-produced hemp seed was given the Department of Agriculture. The Department will determine where and what quantities of hemp seed may be planted. The announcement said plantings for the 1943 program were expected to be concentrated in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. Details regarding the sale of seeds will be announced by the Department of Agriculture later.

The 71 mills to be built under a Government-financed program will be located adjacent to planting areas to assure immediate processing of the hemp. WPB has approved use of needed materials for construction of the mills in a ratio of one mill for each 4,000 acres.

The program, WPB said, will result in a twentyfold increase in acreage planted for hemp fiber in 1943 over 1942, and an increase of about one-third in the acreage planted for seed. Hemp plantings for seed this year have been limited to Kentucky.

Approved Bill Aid To Distressed Roads

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has approved a House bill to enable financially-distressed railroads to reorganize under the bankruptcy laws without curtailing operations.

The old law passed as a measure of temporary relief for distressed railroads, expired in 1940.

The committee amended the House-approved bill to limit the re-enactment to a three-year period, instead of making it a permanent part of the Bankruptcy Act.

The legislation provides for agreements with creditors and security holders, approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal courts, for the postponement and modification of obligations without substitution of trustees for existing railroad managements.

Firestone Cuts Cost Of Manufacturing Guns

AKRON, Ohio (AP)—The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. reported it had effected a 25 per cent cut in the cost of producing Bofors 40-millimeter antiaircraft guns.

Reviewing the changeover from civilian to virtually 100 per cent war work, the company said the saving was achieved by methods worked out in collaboration with Army engineers.

Firestone also reported its Bofors plant increased output 30 per cent since last Aug. 15 and 1,000 per cent since Pearl Harbor.

Everyone Seen Hit by Forced Savings Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24—Compulsory savings is not far off.

The Government is readying a forced savings program which will affect every wage-earner and taxpayer in the United States.

This will be in addition to the special $8,000,000 tax bill which will emerge from Congress in the next few weeks.

A joint congressional committee is to be directed to produce a compulsory savings plan with a real bite in it and at the insistence of the Administration is now being urged to speed up its report.

Program Outlined

Adoption of a far-reaching program of ordered savings to be brought to bear directly on the pay-envelope is being pressed both by congressional leaders and Treasury officials in order to reach four urgent objectives:

1—To reduce consumer spending substantially and promptly.

2—To provide the war effort with still badly needed revenue, since neither the proposed tax bill nor voluntary bond purchases are adequate.

3—To provide a further means of combatting inflationary pressures beyond anything the President outlined in his Labor Day message to Congress.

4—To promote the accumulation of a backlog of savings, to be released after the war, as a reserve of purchasing power that will cushion the transition of a war to a peace economy.

Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, estimated today that the American people will have more than $30.000,000,000 more income in 1943 than the value at present prices of things for which the money can be spent.

This is cited as a potential inflationary gap greater than any the world has ever known.

Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce show that the national income, which amounted to $71,000,000,000 in 1939 and $77,000,000,000 in 1940, rocketed to $95,000,000,000 in 1941 and was being accumulated in the second quarter of this year at such a rate as to indicate it would reach $112,000,000,000 in 1942. Consumer expenditures rose from $62,000,000,000 in 1939 to an annual rate of $79,000,000,000 in the second quarter of this year.

Discussing the factors which are threatening a runaway inflation in his recent message to Congress, President Roosevelt declared that "even if the process of stabilization of all prices and wages at present levels were to be brought about, there would still remain the great upward pressure on the cost of living created by the vast amount of purchasing power which has been earned in all parts of the country."

One of the main reasons for the determination of the Treasury and congressional financial spokesmen to adopt compulsory savings just as soon as the present tax bill is disposed of is to remove this dangerous pressure of an unexpendiable purchasing power competing for scarce commodities.

George Favors Plan

Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has indicated that he favors a compulsory savings program which would produce between $12,000,000,000 and $15,000,000,000 annually. These totals are more than twice the estimated yield of a tax on consumer spending, partially refundable after the war, which the Treasury proposed and the Senate Finance Committee rejected earlier this month but which many believe will be up for renewed consideration shortly. The position of the Treasury is stated by Henry Morgenthau in these blunt words: "There has just got to be more revenue, and we feel emphatically that there will have to be enacted into law some kind of legislation as a deterrent on spending by the public and as an incentive to save."

The present intention is to apply a 10 per cent compulsory savings measure as a supplement to the pending tax bill and Senator George believes it should be ready for action by Congress not later than Jan. 1.

He revealed that he already has begun accumulating data from Federal Reserve sources and from the SEC on compulsory savings, in anticipation of the joint committee to study the question. This committee would be called upon to report by Dec. 11.

He also said that because of the time required for formal drafting of Senate changes in the tax bill the measure will not be ready for Senate debate before Oct. 5.

Provision for forced savings were included in the British tax laws in April, 1941. That part of the income tax payments of individuals resulting from reductions made at that time in personal exemptions and earned-income allowances is treated as a postwar credit. The amount so credited to each individual taxpayer is entered in an account in his name in the post office savings bank, from which it can be drawn, without interest, after the war.

Business enterprises paying the 100 per cent excess profits tax are to receive a postwar rebate of 20 per cent. A Canadian law that became effective Sept. 1, 1942, grants a similar rebate on the dominion 100 per cent excess profits tax and treats a part of increased individual income taxes as refundable after the war. In Canada the individual postwar credits bear interest at 2 per cent.

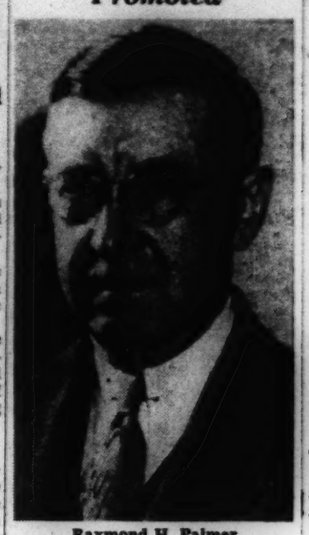
In the U. S. the principle of forced savings has been incorporated in the Senate Finance Committee version of the pending tax bill. Part of the proposed 5 per cent victory tax on individual gross income—25 per cent of the tax paid by single persons, 50 per cent of the tax paid by married persons, up to certain maximum flat amounts—would be refundable after the war, without interest, or could be currently absorbed by charging against it amounts disbursed for debt repayment, life insurance premiums, or purchase of war bonds. Corporations paying the proposed 90 per cent excess profits tax would receive a postwar rebate of 10 per cent of the amount of tax paid.

The victory tax constitutes only a first step toward a thoroughgoing plan to enforce individual savings. Provision for some kind of postwar credits is in any case likely to form a part of a new general tax designed primarily to ward off threats of inflation.

Elastic Stop Nut Issue

NEW YORK (AP) — The Elastic Stop Nut Corp. announced a special stockholders meeting would be held Oct. 9 for action on a recommendation by the board that the company's capitalization be increased through issuance of $2,500,000 par value of new 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

Promoted



Raymond H. Palmer

Appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the New England Transportation Co. Mr. Palmer has been affiliated with the company since 1925, and since 1934 has served as General Manager and a director.

United Asks Authorization To Reorganize

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The United Corporation, one of the nation's top holding companies, answered charges that it was a "multitude monstrosity" and asked the Security and Exchange Commission to approve its voluntary plan of reorganization, which contemplates its eventual registration as an investment company.

In reply to a recommendation by the SEC's public utilities division that the corporation be dissolved, United declared its plan for reorganization contemplated effective divestment of control over its subsidiaries. The corporation also asserted it owned less than a majority in its statutory subsidiaries.

Under the plan, United proposed to "divest itself of any possibility of controlling its statutory subsidiaries by reducing as soon as many advantageously be done, the amount of its holdings in excess of 10 per cent of the voting security interest in its statutory subsidiaries.

United also declared that until the plan could be accomplished it proposed "to refrain from exercising any right to vote such securities except with the express approval of the commission."

The plan also provides United shall have no directors or officers in common with any of the subsidiaries and will transact no business with them. If the plan becomes effective, United said it would seek an order that it has ceased to be a holding company and register as an investment company under the investment company act of 1940.

United's major subsidiaries are the United Gas Improvement Company, Niagara Hudson Power Corporation, Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation and Public Service Corporation of New Jersey.

Boston Bonds Awarded

NEW YORK (AP)—Halsey, Stuart & Co., has been awarded a new issue of $8,286,000 Boston metropolitan district bonds on a bid of 93.288 for the issues as 1¼s. The issue was immediately reoffered on a yield basis from 0.50 to 1.70 per cent, depending upon maturity.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 15, 1942 to stockholders of record at the close of business October 1, 1942.

GEORGE MIXTER,
September 22, 1942. *Treasurer.*

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE
LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Auto Tires From Cotton Envisaged By Texas Cotton Research Committee

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—Tires fabricated from cotton and cotton products are envisaged by Director John Leahy of the Texas Cotton Research Committee.

"Our research to date has not advanced sufficiently to produce a tire forthwith," says Mr. Leahy in a report reviewing the committee's activities in the first year of its operation, "but progress thus far warrants highly optimistic expectations.

"I am confident that before too many tires fail on automobiles now in use, the research activity provided for in the Moffett Cotton Research Act will supply the tractive surface necessary to keep the cars and trucks rolling.

"This material will come from one of the most abundant materials which we have at our command—cotton and its by-products."

Mr. Leahy said the committee's research was developing along lines which contemplate continued use of conventional methods of fabricating tires from cotton cord, but in lieu of rubber, the method will entail use of a specially compounded product of the cotton-seed in no respect akin to synthetic rubber.

The committee is composed of three Texas college presidents: Dr. T. O. Walton of Texas A. & M. College; Dr. Homer P. Rainey of University of Texas, and Dr. Clifford B. Jones of Texas Technological College.

Bank Clearings Highest for 1942

NEW YORK (AP)—An upsurge in bank clearings volume during the past week to the highest total of the year was reported by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

For 23 leading cities transactions in the week ended Sept. 23 totaled $8,150,989,000 or 28.2 per cent over the aggregate for the comparable week of 1941. There was a rise of 8.2 per cent from the week ended Sept. 16.

New York reported the highest figure since the week of March 4 at $4,314,950,000, an increase of 33.6 per cent over a year ago.

The sharp expansion was credited by the mercantile agency to enormous check clearances incidental to the quarterly tax payment period.

Substantial advances over figures of a year ago included Portland, Ore., 47.2 per cent, Kansas City 43.8 per cent, Pittsburgh 38.4 per cent, San Francisco 35.0 per cent, Richmond 30.3 per cent, and Atlanta 30.2 per cent.

Carolina Power Proposes Adjustment in FPC Case

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—To effect a settlement of an accounting controversy with the Federal Power Commission, the Carolina Power & Light Company proposed a series of transactions which would result in adjustment totaling $18,648,438.

The transactions proposed to the Securities and Exchange Commission include the surrender by National Power & Light Company to its subsidiary, Carolina, a total of 1,442,609 common Carolina shares as a gratuitous contribution.

Carolina said that upon surrender of the shares for cancellation it would reduce capital stock liability by $13,643,099. This amount would be credited to capital surplus.

Fuel Oil Supplies Rise During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Fuel oil supplies again increased for the week ended Sept. 19 but total stocks of gasoline fell off, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Distillates, or light fuel oils, advanced 870,000 barrels to 44,442,000 while residual, or heavy fuel oils, increased 702,000 to 79,335,000.

Total finished and unfinished stores of gasoline declined 965,000 barrels to a total of 80,793,000, compared with 81,758,000 the previous week and 79,195,000 a year ago.

Daily average gross crude oil production in the United States increased 33,300 barrels during the week and totaled 3,935,750, compared with 4,074,200 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production amounted to 11,097,000 barrels against 11,255,000 last week.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes recommended that daily production of petroleum be 4,066,200 barrels during October.

This represents a decrease of 6,900 barrels daily under September and almost 200,000 less than actual daily production a year ago.

Norfolk & Western Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Norfolk and Western Railway Company reported net income of $1,507,323 for August, equal to $1.02 per common share, compared with $2,975,795, or $2.06 per share, in the same month last year. Net income for the first eight months of 1942 was $12,290,715, equal to $8.31 per share. This compares with $20,159,156, or $13.90 per share, for a similar period in 1941.

G. E. Recovers Tons Of Waste Material

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Recovery of 380,000,000 pounds of waste material by the General Electric Co. this year was predicted by H. J. Beattie, head of the concern's salvage department.

"At the present rate of accumulation our salvage department this year will handle 5,000 carloads of scrap," by salvaging everything from outdated rubber stamps to an obsolete power plant. Mr. Beattie said.

Steel scrap comprises about 80 per cent of the total tonnage collected while other metals such as aluminum, tin, lead, copper, zinc, solder, brass and babbitt make up 12 per cent of the aggregate. The salvage department classifies and sorts scrap into 125 different classes.

A "treasure hunt" by employees who searched offices, tool rooms, laboratories and other likely places produced 200 carloads of scrap earlier this year, Mr. Beattie said.

Baldwin's Dollar Orders Up Sharply in August

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The dollar value of orders taken in August by the Baldwin Locomotive Works and wholly owned subsidiaries was $37,650,547, as compared with $6,232,417 for the same month in 1941, Charles E. Brinley, President, announced.

Total bookings for the first eight months of 1942 totaled $301,881,233, compared with $64,470,830 for the same period last year.

North Shore Gas Company
First Mortgage 4¼% Bonds
Series A
Due December 1, 1961
Yielding about 4.25%
Offering made only by prospectus, obtainable from the undersigned
Coffin & Burr
Incorporated
BOSTON PORTLAND — Members of Boston Stock Exchange — NEW YORK HARTFORD
Invest at least 10% of your income in United States War Savings Bonds.

Joseph's coat of many colors was relatively drab

Such gay, brilliant, and lovely colors modern paint manufacturers provide for our use! What possibilities they offer for brightening our surroundings and reflecting our joyous moods!

And modern colors, in paint and enamel, are so easy to apply. You can change a dull wall and woodwork—a chair or other piece of furniture—any of a hundred things—with a can of paint, a brush, and a bit of care. And it's fun doing it!

Paint preserves the material it covers, thus becoming a valuable wartime investment.

Hardware and paint stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor can meet your color needs with quality paint and enamel.

FIX UP
THE THING TO DO IN '42
AND BRIGHTEN UP WITH PAINT

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Senate Bill Freezes Social Security Taxes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted 7 to 4 today to write into the new revenue bill an amendment by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan freezing social security taxes for another year at their present levels of 1 per cent on employers and 1 per cent on employees.

The effect of the amendment, if adopted fiffally by Congress, would be to stay an increase to 2 per cent on employees and a like amount on employers - which automatically would go into effect Jan. 1.

Treasury officials previously had told the committee they expected to lay before Congress, after passage of the revenue bill, a request for an increase in these taxes to an over-all figure of 5 per cent.

Senator Vandenberg contended that no increase in the tax was needed to supply the reserve fund for the payment of benefits, since, he said, it now includes an amount six times greater than the anticipated benefit payments for the next five years.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas cautioned taxpayers they must be ready to assume a heavy burden under the new revenue bill, but he added that "the sacrifices will be trivial in comparison to those being made by our boys in the armed forces."

"Yes, this bill will pinch," the Texan declared in an address prepared for the Washington Evening Star's radio forum. "We are in war—terrible, cruel, bloody war. The funds necessary for this tremendous war program can be secured only through increased taxation and borrowing."

Senator Connally and the other 20 members of the Senate Finance Committee opened hearings just two months ago on the tax bill previously approved by the House.

Reviewing the committee's action on the measure, Senator Connally estimated that approximately 16,000,000 new taxpayers would be added to the rolls, bringing the total to 43,000,000.

If the bill becomes law in its present form, Senator Connally said, more than $26,000,000,000 a year will be collected in federal taxes, "and when the taxes levied by the states, counties, cities and other local governmental instrumentalities are added the total burden will approximate $35,000,000,000, nearly one third of the estimated national income for 1943."

But he pointed out:

"Since Pearl Harbor we have appropriated approximately $130,000,000,000, and by the end of the fiscal year 1943, it may be in excess of $200,000,000,000."

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
	Sept. 24				
8.75	Bos & Albany	84¼	83¼	84¼	84
2.00	Bos Edison	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¼
5.00	Bos Elevated	60¾	60½	60½	60½
1.00b	Bos Her-Trav	12½	12¾	12¾	13
	Bos & Me pr pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
.64	Bos Pers Prop	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
	Bos & Prov	29½	29½	29½	29¼
.94d	Cent Shrs Tr	23.29	23.29	23.29	23.64
4.50	East G&F Sor pf	44	44	44	42½
1.00d	Eastern SS	8¾	8¼	8¾	8½
1.00	Lamson pf	20	20	20	20
4.50d	N Y N H & Tel	83¾	83½	83¾	84
	Quincy Min	85c	85c	85c	82c
	Suburb Elec	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1.40d	Torrington	26¼	25¼	26¼	26½
3.37½d	Unit Shoe M	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¼
1.0	Unit Shoe M pf	42¾	42¾	42¾	43

• Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. aPaid in 1941. no regular rate. bIncluding extras. cPaid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 72-67	101.5	101.5	101.5

New York City Bonds

29 3s 80	102¾	102¾	102¾

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Abitibi P&P 5s 53 sf	49½	49½	49½
5	Alb & Sus 3s 46	92¾	92¾	92¾
43	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	90	89¾	89¾
10	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72¾	72½	72¾
5	Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	56½	56½	56½
40	Am & For P 5s 2030	73¾	73¼	73¾
10	AmIOChem 5½s 49	103¼	103	103
1	Am Ink 5½s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Am T&T 3¼s 66	107¾	107¾	107¾
14	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
32	Am T&T 3s 56	107½	107	107
31	Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	100¾	101
10	Am T Pdr cv 5½	103½	103½	103½
6	Arm Del 4s 57	101½	101½	101½
10	Arm Del 4s 55	101½	101¾	101¾
53	A C Line 5s 45	102⅛	102	25-32 102⅛
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	100¾	100¼	100¾
1	B&O 1st mtg 4½ st	99¾	99¾	99¾
50	B&O 95 st A	30¼	29¾	30
20	B&O 95 st C	34⅝	34	34⅜
51	B&O 200 st D	30	29¾	29¾
38	B&O 96 st F	30¼	29½	29¾
5	B&OCe cy 60 st	24⅝	24½	24½
28	B&O 4s 48	57¾	57½	57½
64	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	49½	49¾	49½
31	B&O S W 50 st	41	40¾	41
3	B&O T C 4s 59	46¾	45¾	46¾
9	Bang & Aroos cn 4s 51	60½	60½	60½
10	Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
3	BeneficInd Loan 2¼s 50	99	99	99
18	Beth Stl 3½s 52	103	102⅞	102⅞
3	Beth Stl 3¼s 50	102⅞	102¾	102¾
89	Boston&Me 4½s 70	39¾	39	39¼
7	Boston&Me 4s 60	72½	72½	72½
9	Bos & NY Airl 4s 55	27¼	27	27¼
11	Bkly Edis 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	82	82	82
3	Buf R&P 57 st	27½	27	27
65	Bur C R&No 5s 34	11	10½	11
50	Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	10¾	10½	10¾
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s 60	108½	108½	108½
25	Can Nat 5s 62	80	79⅝	79⅞
3	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	111¾	111⅝	111⅝
10	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107¼	107¼	107¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	109¼	109¼	109½
2	Can Pac 5s 44	105½	105½	105½
10	Can Pac 4½s 60	88⅝	88⅞	88⅞
1	Carriers & Gen 5s 50	101¾	101¾	101¾
18	Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
9	Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96	95½	96
6	Cen Ill Pub 3½s 66	33½	33	33½
45	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	7¾	7⅝	7¾
44	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	20¼	19⅞	20¼
7	Cen Ga 5½ 56 A	63	62⅝	62⅝
1	Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	18¾	18¾	18¾
7	Cen New Eng 4s 61	71¾	71¾	71¾
58	Cen Pac 5s 60	57½	56⅞	57½
37	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	83½	82¾	83
3	Cen R R N J 5s 87	21¾	21	21
37	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	20	19¾	19¾
22	Cen RR NJ 4s 87	19¾	19¼	19¼
10	Certain-td 5½s 48	91⅜	91¼	91⅜
16	C&O 3½s 96 D	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
64	Chi & Alton 3s 49	23¼	23⅛	23¼
5	CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	76	75¾	76
18	CB&Q 4½s 77	67½	67¼	67¼
7	CB&Q 4s 89	78¾	78	78¼
7	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	96½	96½	96½
10	CB&Q 4s Ill 49 reg	93¾	93¾	93¾
17	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	92¾	92¾
33	Chi & E Ill inc 97	32	31¾	32
4	ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	38½	38½	38½
3	ChiGtWest 4s 88	67	67	67
16	Chi Ind & Sous 4s 56	66½	66	66½
13	Chi I & L 6s 66	9¼	9¼	9½
5	Chi I & L 6s 47	33½	33½	33½
15	Chi I & L 5s 47	32	32	32
10	Chi I & L 5s 66	9¼	9	9¼
16	Chi I & L 4s47	29½	29	29½
622	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18	17½	17¾
266	CMSP&P a1 5s 2000	4¼	4¼	4¼
12	CM&SP 4½s 89F	45	44¾	44¾
48	CMSP 4½s 89C	45	44½	44¾
28	CM&SP 4½s 89E	45	44¾	44¾
21	CM&SP gen 4s 89	44¾	44¼	44¼
1	Chi&NW 6½s 36	42	42	42
17	Chi&NW rfx 5s 2037	24½	24¾	24½
11	Chi&NW rfx 5s 87	36½	35⅞	35⅞
16	Chi & NW 4¾s 87	35¼	35	35
365	Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
28	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24	23¾	23⅞
19	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	23¾	23¾	23¾
1	Chi&NW 4s 49	35	34⅝	35
6	Chi&NW 4s 87 st	34¾	34⅜	34¾
11	Chi&NW 3½s 87	33¾	33¾	33¾
1	Chi Rv 5s 27	56	56	56
116	CRI&P 4½s 52A	18¾	18¼	18¾
91	CRI&P 4½s 60	5	4¾	5
141	CRI&P 4s 88	30¾	30½	30¾
75	CRI&P 4s 88 reg	28	28	28
234	CRI&P rfx 4s 34	17½	17½	17¾
2	ST Ht&SE rfg 5s 60	64	64	64
5	CTH&SE inc 5s 60	50	50	50
1	Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
21	Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	98¾	98¼	98¼
3	Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94¾	94¾	94¾
13	Childs Co 5s 57	39	39	39
71	CCC&StL 4½s 77	48	47¾	47¾
1	CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71¾	71¾	71¾
1	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	48	48	48
3	ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	78	78	78
4	ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67½	67¼	67½
81	ClevUnTerm4½s 77	61¼	61¼	61½
65	Col & So 4½s 89	46	44⅝	45
19	Columbia G 5s 52 May	91½	91	91½
5	Columbia G 5s 1961	86¾	86½	86½
2	Colá-So Oh 3¼s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
10	ComlMack Inc 6s 49	34¾	34	34¾
11	ComwlthEdcv3½s 58	108¾	108¾	108¾
14	Con Edis 3½s 48	106¾	106¾	106¾
3	ConsOn Coal 5s 60	95¾	96	96
5	Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¾	110¾	110¾
4	Consum Pow 3½s 66	108	107½	107½
1	Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	91	91	91
17	CubaNoRR 5½s 42 rct	31½	31	31½
1	Cuba RR 7½s 44 rct	21	21	21
1	Cuba RR 6s 46 Ret	31	31	31
3	Cuba RR 5s 52	38	38	38
3	Cuba RR 5s 52 Act	32½	32½	33½
1	Curtis Pub 3s 55	81	80	81
5	Dayton P&L 3s 70	106	106	106
1	Del & Hud rfx 4s 43	59	58½	58¾
2	Del P&L 4½s 69	107¾	107¾	107¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
5	D & R G 4½s 36	22½	22½	22½
110	D & R G 4s 36	22½	22½	22½
57	D & R G West 5s 55	4	4½	4¾
50	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	3½	3	3
86	D & R G West 5s 78	19½	19½	19¾
46	D Moin&Ft D 4s 35 ct	6¾	6¼	6¾
5	Det Ed 3 s70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Det T Tun 4½s 61	83½	83½	83½
1	E TenV&G cn 5s 56	102	102	102
5	Elgin Joliet&E 3½s 70	104	104	104
19	El Paso & SW 5s 65	67¼	67	67½
63	Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54½	54½
22	Erie 4s 95	91¾	91¾	91¾
30	Erie Ohio 3½s 71	97½	96	97½
8	Firestone T&R 3s 61	97¼	97¼	97¼
43	Fla E Cst 5s 74	17⅝	17½	17½
2	Francis Bug 6s 56	83	83	83
7	Gen Sti Cast 5½s 49	97	96⅝	96¾
15	Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	18	17½	17¾
5	Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	30½	30½	30½
7	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	90¼	90¼	90¼
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅜
15	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96½	96½	96½
8	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74	73¾	74
58	G Bay & W deb B	10¾	10½	10¾
3	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	89½	89½	89½
36	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	54¼	53⅞	54¼
4	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	87½	87½	87½
14	Housatonic 5s 37	90	89⅞	90
63	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	43½	43⅜	43½
32	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	47	46¾	47
32	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¾	20½	20⅝
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
10	Ill Cen 3½s 52	44½	44½	44½
9	Ill Cen 4s 52	50	50	50
1	Ill Cen 4s 62 reg	50	50	50
17	Ill Cen 4s 53	48¾	48½	48½
33	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48	47¾	47⅞
45	Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	44⅝	45
5	Ill Cen 5s 55	56½	55¾	56¼
11	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	53	53	53
1	Ill Cen Omaha 4s 51	44	44	44
30	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49⅝	49¾
24	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	45½	45	45¼
26	Ind Ill&Iowa 4s 50	81⅜	79¼	81⅜
1	Inland Stl 3s 61	104	104	104
4	Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
117	Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	5	4½	5
80	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	29¼	28¾	28¾
82	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	27½	26⅞	26⅞
24	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	27½	27	27¼
33	Int Hydro El cv 6s	35¾	35¼	35¾
15	Int Paper 6s 55	106¼	106¼	106½
86	Int T&T 4½s 52	59¼	58½	59
57	Int T&T 5s 55	61¾	60¾	61⅝
6	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	2	2	2
17	James F&Clen 4s 59	50	50¼	50¼
86	KCS & M cons 4s 36	63¼	63¼	63¼
11	K C South 5s 50	73	73	73
6	K C Term 4s 60	109¾	109½	109½
1	Koppers Co 3½s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Kresge Found 3s 50	101	101	101
8	Lac Gas 5½s 53	88½	87½	87½
12	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88	88	88
5	Lautaro Nit inc 7s	48	46	48
19	Lee & NY 4s 45	80	79½	80
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	73	73	73
4	Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	46¾	46	46¾
29	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	53	52	53
29	Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	39¾	39½	39½
47	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34¾	33¾	33¾
60	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	34	33⅜	33⅜
54	Leh Val Term 5s 51	58¾	58½	58¾
2	Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Liggett & M 5s 51	122	122	122
10	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98	98	98
10	Lorillard Co 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
16	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	80¾	80½	80¾
1	Lou&N 5s 2003 B	101	101	101
12	Lou&N 4½s 2003	92½	92¼	92½
5	Louis & N 3½s 80A	104¼	104	104
5	Manati Sug 4s 57	52½	52	52
3	Marion StShov 6s 47 st	100	99¾	100
5	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	106½	106½	106½
15	Mil&Nor cn 4½s 39	40½	40¼	40¼
1	Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	60	60	60
26	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	30½	30	30½
19	M&S L cn 5s 34 ct	9½	9¼	9½
8	M&St L rfg 5s 62	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1	MSP&SSM inc 5s 46	6	5¾	6
20	MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16	15⅜	16
16	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16	15⅜	15¾
38	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38	37¾	37¾
24	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	21½	21½	21½
29	M-K-T 4½s 78	23½	23½	23½
38	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	42	41¾	42
3	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	31¾	31½	31¾
44	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	3⅜	3⅜	3½
35	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36¾	36½	36¾
8	Mo Pac 5s 65 ct	36¾	36¾	36¾
205	Mo Pac 5s 77F	36¾	36½	36¾
63	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	36¾	36½	36½
33	Mo Pac 5s 80H	36¾	36½	36¾
101	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36¾	36½	36¾
1	Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	36¾	36¾	36¾
406	Mo Pac gtn 4s 75	16	15¾	15¾
3	MonWPa Pub Sv8s65	109¾	109½	109¾
5	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7	Mor&Essex 5s 55	38½	38½	38½
7	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35½	35½	35¼
25	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38½	38½	38½
3	Mount StT&Ry3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
8	NashCha&StL 4½s 78	68½	68½	68½
1	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105¼	105¼	105¼
4	Nat Distill 3½s 49	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7	Nat Distill 3¼s 49	100½	100¼	100½
13	N Eng RR 4s 45	65¾	65¾	65¾
5	NJ Pow&L 4½s 60	110	110	110
1	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
32	N Orl Term 4s 53	81	81	81
3	NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	51¾	51¾	51¾
6	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	52¼	52¼	52¼
10	NO Tex&M 4½s 56	49⅝	49½	49½
10	NO Tex&M4½s56ct	47	47	47
6	NY&Q'ns E&S 3½s65	111¾	111¼	111¾
266	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	52½	53
139	NYC 4½s 2013 A	48	47⅝	48
81	NYC cn 4s 98	53¼	52¼	53¼
19	NYC 3¾s 46	98½	98¼	98¼
68	NYC cv 3½s 52	78	77½	77¾
6	NYC&HR 3½s 97 May	74	73¾	74
70	NYC&HR 3½s 97reg	70	70	70
7	NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¾	49	49
11	NYChO&StL 5½s 74A	77	76½	76½
102	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63¼	63	63¼
38	NY Dock Co 4s 51	65	64¾	64¾
1	NY Edis 3½s 65	108	108	108
1	NY Edis 3½s 66	18½	18½	18½
5	NY Lack&W 4½s 73	59⅞	59⅝	59½
15	NY Lack&W 4s 73A	45½	45¼	45¼
15	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	48¾	47¾	48¾
16	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	60⅜	58⅞	60⅜
119	NYNH&H 4½s 67	44	43¼	44
13	NYNH&H 4s 47	39½	38⅝	39¼
18	NYNH&H 4s 55	39	38	39
15	NYNH&H 4s 56	39¼	38⅝	39¼
1	NYNH&H 4s 57	9½	9¾	9½
32	NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	32	32
5	NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	37	37	37

Sales, Stock and Div.		High	Low	2:00
181	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	8	7⅝	8
15	NY O & W rfg 4s 92	6½	6¾	6½
30	NY O & W gen 4s 55	2¾	2½	2¾
52	NY S&W gen 5s 40	17½	12⅜	12⅝
35	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37½	36⅞	36⅞
110	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8¼	8¼
5	Niagara Falls P3½s66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
100	Nor&Sou cvbs 2014	34¾	34¼	34¼
2	Norf Sou 4½s 56	71⅞	71¾	71¾
10	Norf & W 4s 96	125	125	125
76	Nor Pac 6s 2047	86	85	85⅝
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	51	51
17	Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74	74½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42½	42½
5	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	100¾	100¾	100¼
16	Ogden&LChs 4s 48	12¼	12	12
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104½	104½	104¼
16	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅝	99½	99½
3	Pas Gas & El 3s 70	102	102	102
5	Pas G & E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8	Pas G & E 4s 64	113½	113	113½
5	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95½	95½	95½
1	Pac T&T 3½s 66B	108	108	108
10	Para Rwy 3s 55 ct	170	70	70
4	Para Pict 4s 56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Parmelee T 6s 44	45	45	45
6	Pen Co 4s 63	102⅞	102⅞	102¾
5	Pen Gte&Det 4½s 77	101¼	101	101
2	Pen P Lt 4½s 74	101⅛	101¼	101½
2	Pen P Lt 3½s 69	106	105¾	106
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 80	120¼	120¼	120¼
16	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101¼	101⅞
22	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90½	90¼	90½
22	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97½	96¾	96¾
6	Pen RR 4½s 84E	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Pen RR 4s 43	101½	101½	101½
3	Pen RR 3¾s 70	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
234	Pen RR 3½s 52	93	92¾	92¾
35	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37½	36⅞	36⅞
110	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8¼	8¼
5	Niagara Falls P3½s66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
100	Nor&Sou cvbs 2014	34¾	34¼	34¼
2	Norf Sou 4½s 56	71⅞	71¾	71¾
10	Norf & W 4s 96	125	125	125
76	Nor Pac 6s 2047	86	85	85⅝
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	51	51
17	Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74	74½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42½	42½
5	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	100¾	100¾	100¼
16	Ogden&LChs 4s 48	12¼	12	12
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104½	104½	104¼
16	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅝	99½	99½
3	Pas Gas & El 3s 70	102	102	102
5	Pas G & E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8	Pas G & E 4s 64	113½	113	113½
5	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95½	95½	95½
1	Pac T&T 3½s 66B	108	108	108
10	Para Rwy 3s 55 ct	170	70	70
4	Para Pict 4s 56	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Parmelee T 6s 44	45	45	45
6	Pen Co 4s 63	102⅞	102⅞	102¾
5	Pen Gte&Det 4½s 77	101¼	101	101
2	Pen P Lt 4½s 74	101⅛	101¼	101½
2	Pen P Lt 3½s 69	106	105¾	106
1	Pen RR cn 4½s 80	120¼	120¼	120¼
16	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101⅛	101¼	101⅞
22	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90½	90¼	90½
22	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97½	96¾	96¾
6	Pen RR 4½s 84E	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1	Pen RR 4s 43	101½	101½	101½
3	Pen RR 3¾s 70	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
234	Pen RR 3½s 52	93	92¾	92¾
35	NY S&W rfg 5s 37	37½	36⅞	36⅞
110	NY W&Bost 4½s 46	8½	8¼	8¼
5	Niagara Falls P3½s66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	104	104	104
100	Nor&Sou cvbs 2014	34¾	34¼	34¼
2	Norf Sou 4½s 56	71⅞	71¾	71¾
10	Norf & W 4s 96	125	125	125
76	Nor Pac 6s 2047	86	85	85⅝
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	55½	55½	55½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
7	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	51	51	51
17	Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74	74½
9	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42½	42½	42½
5	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	100¾	100¾	100¼
16	Ogden&LChs 4s 48	12¼	12	12
4	Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	104½	104½	104¼
16	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	99⅝	99½	99½
3	Pas Gas & El 3s 70	102	102	102
5	Pas G & E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
8	Pas G & E 4s 64	113½	113	113½
5	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	95½	95½	95½
1	Pac T&T 3½s 66B	108	108

Needy Los Angeles Proposes Flush State Should Help It

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Just when California's financial picture is looking rosy, Los Angeles' budget is feeling the pinch of war, and Mayor Fletcher Bowron is suggesting that the State ought to help the city out.

Los Angeles has a balanced budget this year, but "squeezed" rather than "balanced" might be the better word for it, the Mayor implies, since it just manages to meet municipal needs adequately. Since 1929, the decrease in assessed property values common to almost all large American cities has meant a lessening of income from real property here. The decrease for Los Angeles has been $750,000,000.

California, on the other hand, has an actual cash surplus on hand of $13,861,400. The State is better off by $75,594,386 than it was a year ago, and one of the reasons for this is an unprecedented revenue from the sales and use taxes. Mayor Bowron thinks Los Angeles has a right to its help.

Urges That State Help

"I feel very definitely," the Mayor stated to his constituents in a radio address on Sept. 3, "that the people should demand that the State of California share with the local government—that has practically all of the burdens and problems incident to the increased industrial production—the big increase in revenue from sales and use taxes. It would be easy to determine where the funds from this source are collected, and return a just portion for the conduct of local government."

Apart from demands made upon the city in connection with the war effort, the burdens and problems referred to by the Mayor have chiefly to do with a current demand from city employees for a rise in pay. A 15 per cent rise has been advocated. As Mayor Bowron has said, it is not easy to say "no" to this demand.

City employees are being asked to buy war bonds with 10 per cent of their salaries; to pay increased income taxes; to contribute to many worthy war causes; and to meet the higher cost of living. But the Mayor has pointed out that a 15 per cent rise in salaries, even if not extended to employees of the Harbor Department and the Department of Water and Power, would take about $3,600,000 a year. He asks: Where is it going to come from?

No Hope in Taxes

A maximum tax rate, provided by the city charter, gives no answer unless it is revised upward by vote of the people and approval of the State Legislature. The City's Reserve Fund, built up slowly during the four years of the Bowron Administration, would carry the extra load only through the current fiscal year.

The State's power to help the city out financially, in the Mayor's view, stems from the fact that $129,766,097 has come into California's coffers this year through the sales and use taxes. Only $1,039,704 was spent on liquidating the unemployment setup, which was terminated on June 30, 1941, and had cost $24,463,475 in 1940-41. Whereas the general fund showed a deficit of $61,732,986 last year and $82,110,559 the year before, California is now enjoying a good financial balance for the first time in a decade.

To maintain the new surplus with the public turned away from taxable luxury buying may prove difficult. Another source of revenue will be lost if the voters accept a proposition on the November ballot to end the state income tax. What kind of an ear the Legislature would turn to a request for money aid from Los Angeles, then, can hardly be predicted at this time.

A. P. Correspondent, 7 Weeks in Jungle, Reaches Allied Base

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, Sept. 24 (AP)—Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent missing since he parachuted into the wild New Guinea jungles nearly seven weeks ago, now has reached the Allied base of Port Moresby, the High Command announced today.

Mr. Haugland was a passenger on an Army airplane whose occupants were forced to bail out during a storm Aug. 7 on a flight from Northern Australia.

The correspondent was brought into an Australian Army outpost in New Guinea Sept. 21 in a critical condition.

Mr. Haugland left Townsville, Australia, Aug. 7, en route to the New Guinea front by plane.

The squadron ran into storms. When they were over, the leading plane and another were missing. The second plane eventually landed safely, but it was days before anyone heard of the leader. The men on the plane straggled in until only Mr. Haugland and the navigator were missing. Thus far there has been no word of the navigator.

The plane, it was learned, ran out of fuel in the storm and the men had to bail out in the New Guinea jungle.

Organized searches for Mr. Haugland and the navigator were abandoned in mid-September, but hope for the men was expressed at that time.

Church Combining In Britain Marks Precedent in Line

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP)—A British Council of Churches, combining in one organization three groups which have been responsible for inter-church co-operation, was inaugurated yesterday at a special service in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Church leaders said the union marked a milestone in British ecclesiastical history.

The three agencies incorporated in the Council are the Council on Christian Faith and the Common Life, the Commission of Churches for International Friendship and Social Responsibility, and the British Section of the World Conference on Faith and Order. They represent the Church of England, Roman Catholic and Independent Churches.

"There is no compromise of our distinctive principles in our coming together," said the Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England.

"In days like these, when the basic principles of Christianity are widely challenged, the primary need is for a unity of testimony to Christianity."

Reclassification Of 'Indispensables'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland reported to the Senate Sept. 23 "extensive reclassification" of federal employees previously deferred as "indispensables."

Chairman of an Appropriations subcommittee appointed to inquire into deferments of Federal employees, Senator Tydings made public a letter from Selective Service Director Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey showing completion of investigations of 681 of 891 cases of employees under 26 submitted by the committee in June.

In these 681 cases, General Hershey wrote, 170 are now in the armed forces, 101 are being considered for reclassification in 1-A following expiration of deferments, 60 others have been reclassified 1-A, 14 class 1-B and five classified as conscientious objectors.

5 Women Release 4 Men in England

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (AP)—Lady Margaret Barry, Director of the British Volunteer Movement in this country, says that in England's war program a woman is equal to four-fifths of a man.

"For every five women who join the military services—the Ats, Wrens, the Waafs—or go into war industry, four men are released to fight," Lady Margaret, whose husband, Maj. Gerald Barry, is on the British staff in India, told a meeting of the Women's National Press Club yesterday.

"Women are needed terribly, terribly bad" in England's war effort, she said, and for that reason English women—and men, too—living in the United Sattes are being asked to volunteer to go to the homeland's aid.

Australia Acts to Halt Black-Market Trade

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 24 (AP)—Minimum penalties of three months' imprisonment for individuals and $50,000 fines for companies are proposed in a bill introduced in the Australian Parliament today to curb "black-market" dealings.

All goods involved in transactions resulting in conventions would be forfeited to the Crown under the proposed measure, which would be retroactive to February.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes, Cost 50c up. 62 Personals. Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doshis, S-24, Fitchburg, Mass.

EARN EXTRA MONEY! Sell fine value Personal Christmas Cards, 50—with name—$1 Finest 21-card Assortment, $1. You make 50c Complete line. Samples on approval. Waltham Art Publishers, 160 N. Washington, Dept. 622, Boston, Mass.

EXTRA MONEY easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. Big profit. No experience necessary. Samples Free. Wetmore & Sugden, 749 Monroe, Dept. 45, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, age 51; experience: office work, costs, purchasing, construction, warehouse management raw and frozen foods, canning and freezing; now employed, desires change to permanent position with chance of advancement. Box X-42, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., Corner 70th St. and Lexington Ave.—Upper floor duplex, 5 sunny rooms, furnished; reasonable. Telephone evenings, RH. 4-1527.

N. Y. C., 606 West 113th St.—Spacious room, kitchen, bath; strictly fireproof; exceptional neighborhood; reduced to $45.00.

SUBLET—Artistically, newly painted furnished apt. W. 70th at Central Park, N. Y. C. Very large living room, wood burning fireplace, Baby-Grand piano. Bedroom, kitchenette. Near church. $72.50 monthly. Year lease only. Phone Sunday Tr. 7-1530 or Write Box L-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—2 housekeeping rooms, unfurnished; employed lady or gentleman; rent reasonable. 2656 W. Cold Spring Lane. Forest 3156.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 304 Argyle Rd. (Flatbush)—Adjoining bath, private porch, kitchen privileges (lady); Protestant; exclusive. Bu. 3-3116.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 146-49 Booth Ave.—Large, attractive room, 2 windows; walk to subway; refined business woman pref. Phone FL. 3-6467.

LYNBROOK, N. Y.—Furn. suite, 2 rooms, priv. home; 1 or 2 persons; garage; bus line. Box X-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—2 single furnished rooms; settled gentlemen. Call between 12 a. m. and 8 p. m.; private home. 5050 Chancellor St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 245 Oxford St.—Attractively furnished warm studio room; kitchenette; business woman preferred. Monroe 8711-R.

ROOMS WANTED

YOUNG Protestant lady, desires room in private family apt; $5 weekly. Travels great deal Eastside only. References. Tel. SUNDAY ONLY TR 7-1539 or write Box L-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Cheery home with room and board; coal heat; piazza; near car line; 1st floor. Call Bea 5726.

QUIET and secluded home for those needing rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, 80 Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 7705.

PAYING GUESTS

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Delightful rms., meals; home atmos.; good cooking; nr. station; porch; refs. required. 220 Prospect Ave. Mo. 8-3359.

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE 485 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

HELP WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS to serve in Housekeeping and Steward Departments. Those who serve in these capacities have the privilege, if they so desire, of being considered for work in the Nursing Department as openings occur. Write Tenacre Foundation, Princeton, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 State St., Boston, Mass.

TECHNICAL HELP All kinds.....Arr.
SALESMEN: Several good openings.....Arr.
BOOKKPRS., BILLERS, STENOS.: Several Arr.
INVESTORS, REP. WRITERS & COLTRS Arr.
OFFICE BOYS: Beginners.....$16-$22
STOCK CLERKS, SHIPPERS, ASSISTS....Arr.
HELPERS FOR FACTORIES & WAREHS...Arr.
TOOL MAKERS & DESIGNERS.....Gd. Sal.
SHEET METAL MEN & HELPERS.....Arr.
MAINTENANCE MEN FOR FACTRS.: Exp...Arr.
PORTERS IN BUILDINGS.....$18-$25
SEC. COOKS, KITCH. MEN, DISHWSHRS Arr.

LEATHER novelty worker, experienced on picture frames, boxes, etc.; all-around mechanic, tooler; able to take charge, make samples. Write Box G-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MOTION PICTURE OPERATOR or assistant for New Hampshire city. State wages expected. Box H-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ATHLETIC YOUNG WOMAN—To teach and care for young boys in boarding school; knowledge of crafts or typing and shorthand essential; do not require college degree; board, room and salary; telegraph qualifications. FARMHILL SCHOOL, Leesburg, Virginia.

ARLINGTON, VA.—HOUSEKEEPER desiring permanent home; employed parents; 2 small children; good manager; understand children; Christian Scientist or Quaker preferred. Address: Hale, P. O. 444.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Woman for housework. Christian Scientist preferred; family of 3 including child. Phone in evening, Parkside 8575.

CAPABLE cook houseworker with extra help, or couple. Lovely new home N. Y. C., four adults. Phone Plaza 5-3073. Write Box M-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOUSEWORKER, experienced; full or part time; pleasant environment; neat, references. Write Box L-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SCHOOL HELP
Combination waitress-chambermaids; kitchen women; assistant cooks; head waitress.
HOTEL HELP
Chambermaids and cleaners and laundresses.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTING service for firms and individuals without bookkeepers; systems installed and audited monthly; taxes. Write Box L 10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOOD STORES FOR SALE
I specialize in Delicatessen, Pastry Shops, Bakeries, Luncheonettes, all kinds of food stores. Big list of profitable businesses for sale. Twenty years' contact with this trade, wide acquaintance. "An honest deal or no sale." Write Charles Schellig, Business Broker, 704 St. Anns Ave., New York City.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order. 170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0660

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart New Fall Selection, $6.90 Up
All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 123 E. 59th St. (Bet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—Silver decorated gifts for weddings or showers. Open daily 1-5. Phone 887.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C. WAds. 3-0280

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $2.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York, Suite 1048.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought; N. E. refiner of 130 yrs.' standing. The J. M. Ney Co., West and Elm, Hartford, Conn.

PAINTS AND WALLPAPER

BETTER PAINT AND WALLPAPER SERVICE
WARES—FURNITURE POLISH—CLEANERS
216 N. Aurora St. Ithaca, N. Y.
Personalized Service — Dial 2150

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield Street. LIB. 3013

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair, and exchange. EMPIRE, 1362 6th Avenue (55th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Excellent tuning $2.50; any distance, plus fare; repairs reasonable; 27 years' experience. 220 72nd St. SH. 9-4723.

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 33 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Pl. 3-1100.

RUG CLEANING

RUGS EXPERTLY CLEANED
Stored, Altered, Dyed, Repaired, Fully Insured
ATLAS CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
67th Street, Corner Columbus Avenue, N. Y. C.
Trafalgar 7-6000

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

GRACE SCHAD
Piano Instruction—Accompanist, 40 So. Seventh Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Mo. 7-0680.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I., N. Y.—Experienced part-time teacher for children needing special attention. Vi. 9-4729.

TYPEWRITERS

Underwood, Remington, Royal, Corona, Smith
CIRCLE TYPEWRITER CO.
Sold, Repaired, Rented and Serviced
6 Columbus Circle, N. Y. C. Col. 5-4554

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 51 University Place, ORamercy 5-1018, N. Y. C.

BIG CASH prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 110 W. 54th St., opp. Mayr's. N. Y. C. CH. 4-4600.

WE PAY high cash prices for silver, bric-a-brac, paintings, furniture, art objects. WORLD, 441 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Plaza 3-1261.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: 6-8113.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
BROAD STREET NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

GET YOUR CHRISTMAS CARDS NOW!
To reach the boys overseas they must be mailed out by November 1st.
★★★★★★★★
See the Exquisite "American Artists" Collection at
HOWLAND'S

ANAMAE'S
Hair Stylists

Soft, Natural Permanent Waves
130 John St. Dial 4-0406

Visit
Wishmaker's House
at
READ'S

GREENWICH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
telephone Greenwich 2187. Hours: 9 to 5:30 daily, except Sunday. Wednesday, 9 to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAKES
Bamboo Rakes $1.50—24 in.; $2.00—30 in.
Spring Steel Rakes $2.00
Wooden Lawn Rakes $1.00
Wheel Barrows—Leaf Racks
Rubbish Burners
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 GREENWICH AVENUE

For School
Pens, Watches, Napkin Rings and Identification Bracelets
W. D. Webb, Inc.
117 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 124

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave.

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

Cos Cob Cleaners & Tailors
Mothproofers and Furriers
Post Rd., Cos Cob Tel. Greenwich 2991

SILHOUETTE SHOP
Specializing in Corset Fitting
ROSE DODARO
66 West Putnam Avenue Tel. 1750

HARTFORD

AIR-O-PEDIC SHOE SHOP
138 Church Street
featuring
Antioch College Shoes
Air-O-Pedic Shoes

CAMERA SUPPLIES
The Harvey & Lewis Co.
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

W. C. MASON & CO. INC.
Anthracite COAL Bituminous
FUEL OILS OIL BURNERS
726 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

STEAK BROILER
59 Elm Street Phone 7-6687
SANDWICHES ONLY
No Heavy Cooking
Open Daily Except Sundays and Holidays
8 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily
8 a. m. to 2 p. m. Saturdays

Dine at the
Colonial House
—the little red brick house at 24 LEWIS STREET
"Quality food—carefully prepared"
Telephone 6-2897

8 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

Send It to the Laundry.
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

KNABE GRAND
Official Piano of the Metropolitan Opera Co.
Priced at $745
Terms Arranged
WATKINS BROTHERS
241 ASYLUM STREET

HARTFORD
West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford

997A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4190
KINGSWOOD
CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

RUTH DEXTER

SPORTS APPAREL
WOOL SUITS & DRESSES
SWEATERS & SKIRTS
9-17 sizes 16-20
990 Farmington Avenue

ANTIQUES RESTORED
Tel. 3-1341
Park Road Upholstering Co.
"West Hartford's Own Since 1930"
R. J. DORTZ, Decorative Upholsterer
CUSTOM BUILT FURNITURE
Repairing and Refinishing, Mattresses, Springs, Odd Pieces.
276 Park Road West Hartford, Conn.

THE COLONIAL HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
Housefurnishings, Paints, Tools, Garden Supplies
21 LA SALLE ROAD

MERIDEN

THE LOWEST PRICES
in 100% Wool Sweaters and Skirts. The wool concerns tell us we sell more sweaters than any store they know near our size.
THE SPORT SHOP
41 COLONY STREET

COATS • SUITS
HATS
•
BENSON'S
38 Colony

Harrold C. Hall
Real Estate
Insurance
21½ East Main Street
PHONE 1737

BIRCH'S LAUNDRY
Laundry Cleaning and Dyeing
Good Satisfaction
123 Colony St. Phone 1287

W. G. SCHWINK
First Grade
MILK and CREAM
Dairy Products
763 Main Street Phone 1661

HARROLD A. LAMPHIER
Dealer
Paints—Wallpapers
92 W. Main Street Phone 2397

MIDDLETOWN

TURNER STUDIO
207 Main Street
Portrait and Commercial Photographer
Cameras and Photographic Equipment
Movie Cameras and Projectors, Screens, Movie Film and Roll Film

WRUBEL'S
Good Investments . . .
Luxuriously Furred ALL-WOOL COATS
WITH THE WRUBEL QUALITY LABEL

NEW BRITAIN

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CO.
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 96 W. Main St., 398 Main St
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW HAVEN

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

JEANNETTE GIFT SHOPPE
Gifts—Greeting Cards Occasional Furniture
4 Trumbull Street 8-5627

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 8-2315 9 a. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coombs
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Howards CLEANERS

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St | So. Norwalk 14 So Main St

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1835
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J KEELER Managing Director

STAMFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-7535 8 to 9 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

Complete School Outfits
BOYS and YOUNG MEN
Ages 12 to 22
"Popular Prices"
Heron
79 Atlantic Street Stamford

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD CONN.

Visit
Frankel's New Girls' and Teen-Age Department
Dresses, Coats, Suits, Sweaters, Blouses and Accessories. Ages 3 to 6, 10 to 16.
FRANKEL'S, STAMFORD, CONN.

WATERBURY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 4-3408. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
We're always on the alert to take advantage of extra good values in the wholesale market so that we may pass the advantages along to you.
See Our New Line of
Skirts and Sweaters
FURRED CASUALS 59.95 to 110.00
Tax Included
100% wool tweeds and plaids lavishly mounted with fox, raccoon and lynx. Boxy and fitted styles.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET
Our Best Quality Cretonne
SLIP COVERS
Fit beautifully—in several patterns and color combinations.
For chairs $6.95 For Divans $11.95
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET
New Fall Dresses
including our exclusive
B. H. WRAGGE FASHIONS, 8.95 UP
Sugenheimers
64 BANK STREET

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

SLUMBERSOUND
BLANKET SALE
70"x90"
SHEET BLANKETS
Natural Cream White
Closely woven body, softly napped on both sides with overlocked stitched ends. Sale priced!
$1.00
4 Star Wool Blankets
All-Wool 72"x90"
Shimmering colanese rayon satin binding. Guaranteed mothproof for one year. Colors: Dusty Rose, Cedar, Rose.
$10.95
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

Girls' Warm Coats
Here are those smart, practical coats mothers love—some with ski pants and leggings to match—sizes 3 to 16—$5.98 to $22.50.
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

FINLAY & WESTWOOD
PAINTERS and PAPERHANGERS

Winter will soon be here. Why not take advantage of these crisp, cool days to paint the house?
PHONE 4-3636

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3309-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-8754 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FAMILY LAUNDRY SERVICE
PILLOW SANITIZING
CURTAIN REFINISHING
RUG CLEANING
DOMESTIC—ORIENTAL
BLANKET—WASHING
NEW BINDINGS
Get the Killip Quality
PHONE 3-3311

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

R. H. MILLER PAINT CORP.
PAINT PRODUCTS
WALLPAPER
516-518 Broadway Phone 4-1411

Harry Simmons Co. Inc.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1023 MADISON AVENUE

CANTILEVER and GROUND GRIPPER
Shoes for Women
Exclusively at
BURGESS SHOE SHOP
26 Maiden Lane

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

People who want nice furniture will find it at Hover's for less.
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
807 Central Avenue

AUBURN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 2006-J Hours: 9-5 daily except Monday, 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.
Children's Coat and Legging Sets
Season's Finest Choice Now
SHOP EARLY

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Gordon Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

Ockenden Dairy
Golden Guernsey Milk
117 DUNNING AVENUE
Auburn's Finest Dairy Products
PHONE 2969

BALDWIN

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 3991

IT'S NEW
IT'S DELICIOUS
IT'S GOOD FOR YOU
NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Binghamton 2-7046. 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
NORTHRUP'S
327 Main Street
Johnson City

CHANGES!
McLean's Gift Shop is now on the third floor . . . Domestics and Bedding Department on the street floor has been remodeled for easier shopping and, just inside the Chenango Street entrance you'll find an enlarged greeting card department featuring Hallmark Cards.
McLEAN'S

Bostonian and Mansfield Shoes
for Men
Fall and Winter Styles
6.95 - 12.00
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-2531
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY
THE NOSEGAY
55 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

SEE NEXT PAGE

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?

ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4856. Hours: Daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365

CENTRAL DRY CLEANING

COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.

HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats

HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4570 Open Evenings

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK, CEMENT, LIME, PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
28 HINMAN AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 5000

ELMIRA

Pasteurized Milk
(In the cream-top bottle)
Butter Ice Cream Buttermilk
DIAL 9171
EL-COR DAIRIES, Inc.

FAR ROCKAWAY
Cedarhurst

KIDDIE TOWNE
LAYETTES PLANNED
and held until needed
FULL LINE OF SNOW SUITS FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN
501A Cedarhurst Ave. Cedar. 3549

FAR ROCKAWAY
Lawrence

"Fix-Up—Paint-Up"
CEDARHURST 5366
C. M. Luther
ARTISTIC FURNITURE PAINTING
CABINET WORK AND POLISHING
360 CENTRAL AVENUE

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE
FLUSHING 3-5900

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributors
Sherwin-Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F. T. D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
150-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

Newest
Hand-Made
Individual
hats by harriet
142-05 Roosevelt Avenue Ind. 3-3448

TWEEDS
HABERDASHERS
HATTERS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ACCESSORIES
37-06 Main Street Ind. 3-2138

Member of L. I. Master Plumbers Association
Agents for Bethlehem-Doe Oil Burners
Brookstone Corporation
135-18 57th Ave. Office Phone FL 3-6500
FL 3-6501
Night Phone FL 9-6555

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-6450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone. Boulevard 8-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES
Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

It Costs No More to Frame Correctly at
FOREST HILLS
SHADE and FRAME CO.
70-46 AUSTIN STREET BO. 8-1606

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS
(Continued)

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

FREEPORT

Let's Be Careful for Your Comfort by Using
BLUE COAL or KOPPERS COKE
W. J. MARTIN COAL CO.
Russell Place, Freeport, N. Y.
Tel. Free. 283

GLOVERSVILLE

PARKER "51" FOUNTAIN PEN
Writes Dry With Wet Ink
"Quink" Ink
COWLES, BROWN & CO.

Birds Eye Plate
COLLINS & STILWELL
99 N. Main Street 2090

GREAT NECK

A Modern KITCHEN
Gives New Leisure

Would you like our representative to call to make recommendations, give ideas, and estimate cost? Without any obligation, of course!

For information on for Building Supplies, call nearest branch:
Bayside—Bayside 9-1100
Flushing—9-1186
Whitestone—Flushing 9-1646
Great Neck—Imperial 307
Northern Blvd., Great Neck, L. I.

QUEENSBOROUGH LUMBER CO., Inc.

VERA JOAN SMITH
Hair Stylist
Feather Cut Permanents
ZOTOS LICENSED SHOP
123 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 3370

THE HIDDEN HOUSE
LUNCHEON—DINNER
AFTERNOON TEA
(Daily except Mondays)
Orders Taken for Home Made CAKES—PIES—ROLLS
661 Northern Blvd. G. N. 3695

KATHLEEN
You are invited to our
FALL OPENING
to see Our New Distinctive Models
99 Middle Neck Rd. Gt. Neck 5081

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
Back to School Clothes
SWEATERS SKIRTS
DRESSES SUITS
44 Middle Neck Rd. Great Neck 2693

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 300

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Repairs
Clocks of All
Novelties Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 45

B & B
STATIONERY & SPORT SHOP
Parker VACUMATIC
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
21 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 1659

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1862-M daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD
Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
78 Main Street Hempstead 4310

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave. Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

NEW YORK

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

FRANKLIN SHOPS INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delivery Free
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

ITHACA

Protect Your Car From the "Wear Raid"
Drain dirty oil and replace with **Gulfpride.** Safeguard moving parts of the chassis with
GULFLEX LUBRICATION
Drain and refill transmission and differential with **Clean Lubricants.**
Prevent dirt from being drawn into the engine—and save gas, too—by having the **Air Filter Cleaned.**
Have tires **Inspected** and **Switched** every 3000 miles.
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

FURNITURE
Floor Coverings, Bedding
UPHOLSTERING
REFINISHING
— Quality Merchandise —
W. A. MUNSEY
FOREST HOME DIAL 2006
"Out of Way — Less to Pay"

There Is No Substitute for Skillful Fitting!
Mrs. Conlon, expert graduate corsetiere, can introduce you to New Figure Freedom with a corset fitting service, including brassieres and uplift bras.
LINGERIE—HOSIERY
KATHRYN CORSET SHOP
109 S. TIOGA STREET Phone 6211

For Dry Discolored Hair
A Soft FEATHERY Oil Permanent and The New Victory Bob
at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

QUEENS
Retail FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

Enna Jettick
$5 to $6.50
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street Ha. 4-0129

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

Cyril W. Anderson
37-42 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service
(If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

Carroll Drug Company
Fountain—Luncheonette
Headquarters for Baby and Animal Needs
We Deliver
8301 37th Ave. HA. 9-6220

PERMANENT WAVE
Styled at
ART HAIRDRESSERS
40-14 83rd Street HA. 4-7467

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

NEW YORK

JAMAICA
(Continued)

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND
167-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

Republic 9-0600 Repairs and Remodeling
AUGUST FUR SALE
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

New Fall Hats $1.98
Others of finer quality, ready to wear or made to order
LOUISE
165-21 HILLSIDE AVE.

JAMESTOWN

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6888

KEEP UP THE HOMES WE'RE FIGHTING FOR
We will be glad to help you with anything in homefurnishings.
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 Main Street Jamestown, N. Y.
"Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive"

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Lackawanna Anthracite
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE. 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

MUELLER'S
Good Candy
82 Atlantic Avenue

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777

KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET
MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1191—Scarsdale 7190
Mamaroneck 2340
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3134 27 So. 6th Avenue

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist
105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

WAR RISK INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
9 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

MOE MEYER STORE
Famous for Millinery since 1893
87 Water Street Newburgh

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 2-7318, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
527 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
JEWELER
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

PALACE SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
56 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

CHARLES LIBRETT HARDWARE
NEW ROCHELLE 2-5442, 2-5443
184 Huguenot Street
(Next to Huguenot Firehouse)

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Nevins 8-3687 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan

Waltman's DEPARTMENT STORE
S. W. Corner Broadway and 110th St.
Sports Wear and Accessories for Fall Days
AC. 2-3545

NEW YORK

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
129 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1934
TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER

PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

PORT CHESTER

PLEASE
the whole family and your Uncle Sam with a well-built gas range from 49.95 up.
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 North Main Street

Curtain Sale
Sensational quality for the price in Tailored—Priscillas—Cottage Sets
W. T. GRANT CO.
PORT CHESTER

STORM SASH SAVE FUEL
Uncle Sam wants you to save fuel this winter. By installing storm sash and insulation you can save up to 40% of your heat loss.
JESSE T. DAVIS & SON, Inc.
PHONE 3200

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3467

POUGHKEEPSIE

Be Your Own
DECORATOR
If you have a chair or sofa that needs reupholstering, pick your own fabric, and have it custom made. But—do it now! Later there will be restrictions. Phone 2500.

LUCKEY, PLATT & CO.

E. V. GRANT
WALLPAPER
PAINTS
LINOLEUMS
WINDOW GLASS
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
317 MAIN STREET
PHONE 615

September! Wallace's! Casual Coats
The Coat you wear the most!
WALLACE CO.

Geo. Schlude's Sons
The Furniture Store
SINCE 1870
'Keep up the HOMES we're fighting for'
150 Main Street Phone 368

E. W. Pflughoeft
Made to Measure
TOPCOATS and OVERCOATS
$45 to $65
31 MARKET STREET

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS Scientific Corseting
Hosiery Gloves
Lingerie Sportswear
216-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-8183, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
BIRDS EYE
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2116 206-09 Jamaica Ave.

Come in and enjoy our
DELICIOUS HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
JURGS & SCHNITTGER
110-21 Jamaica Ave. Vi. 9-9639
Formerly Poppe's

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-9636

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

Vir. 9-2216 Established 1880
Rainbow
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9812 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—
We can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

COAT SALE
100% wool fabrics richly trimmed with selected furs. Styled to fit your individuality.
Cohen's Fur Shop
Jamaica Avenue, corner 104th Street
VIRGINIA 7-5656

J. J. Kantz Company, Inc.
Sherwin-Williams
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish
RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SELLING YOUR HOME?
List With
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
REALTOR
802 Union Trust Building
Main 5580 Rochester

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
423 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
644 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

Wellington Potter
INSURES ANYTHING INSURABLE
Lincoln-Alliance Bank Bldg.
Rochester New York
STONE 7384

SPRING HOUSE
3001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc.

Rochester's First Cleaners SINCE 1822
Leary's
Cleaners and Dyers, Inc.
MAIN 2822
Plant, 240 Mill Street
Branches, 146 East Ave., 1960 Monroe Ave.

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN FOR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

THERMIQUE permanent waves—No heavy heaters—quick—easy—suits all types.
MAY RYAN BEAUTY PARLOR
80 East Avenue Stone 2723

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
681 Clinton Avenue North

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3763 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-3362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

NEW YORK

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 3656 or Marble 7-9400

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 900-901
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

Maison Cecile
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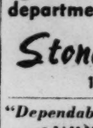
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"Say It With—Cookies!"

San Diego, Calif.

The U.S.O. is conducting a cookie campaign, open to all, to keep the cookie jars filled in the various camps in Balboa Park. One contributor, Mrs. Mildred Bowen, baked and delivered five hundred and fifty cookies in one week recently. The following week she received a letter containing notes of appreciation for the cookies from forty-two grateful soldiers. Here are a few of the expressions used: "Dear Mrs. Bowen: Thanks for the delicious cookies, just like Mom's."

"Don't let that oven get too cold."

"I just had my tonsils out, but the fellows raved so about the cookies I had to eat one."

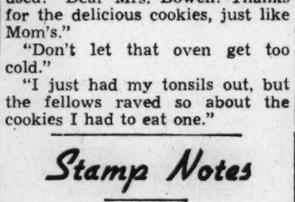
Stamp Notes

(Wide World Features)

Space was found in transatlantic mail for the July-September issue of the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain, which is noteworthy if for no other reason than its assurance that this present disagreeable phase of our history has to end sometime. For the Journal is in its 52nd volume and has weathered more wars than one. Engravings are understandably few, but the 74 pages are filled with the usual technical and general information. One article sounds a warning against wartime fakes engineered by double impressions and transfers.

* * *

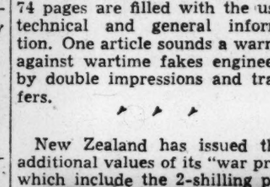
New Zealand has issued three additional values of its "war print" which include the 2-shilling post-



New Zealand issue

age and revenue stamp pictured here, a 6d in red which shows a harvest scene, and a one-shilling in green which pictures a bird. The 2-shilling, portraying Capt. Cook at Poverty Bay, Oct. 6, 1879, is in a gray-green. In this set, according to J. & H. Stolow, New York dealers, the color tones are out of the ordinary, as well as the line perforation of 13½:14.

The Free French have issued a set of 14 stamps, in franc and


From Free France

centimes values, for the tiny islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, last of the French colonies in North America. The islands are located off the south coast of Newfoundland and are divided by a channel. All the stamps, as the 30 centimes green-black shown here, picture a sailing vessel which would appear to be a brigantine.

A cover received by this department from Argentina carries a new 15-centavo stamp from the South American republic, in addition to the 1-peso airmail. The 15-centavo is in a light blue and in an oval is a bull's head. Inscription within the oval is "Ganaderia," which is Spanish for the breeding of cattle. A new and companion stamp is a 15-c also in light blue, bearing a portrait of Martin Guemes, one of Argentina's heroes in its battles for independence in the days of San Martin Guemes, born in 1785, died on the battlefield in 1821.

* * *

Hitler's birthday April 20th was again celebrated by issue of a new postage stamp, according to J. and H. Stolow, whose correspondents from a neutral country report that four additional stamps in native drawings came out of Bohemia-Moravia. The design is reported to be a portrait of Hitler in lecture stance. The stamps are not imported to this country.

Ambition Realised

A local factory, which had just received a big order from the government, placed, in turn, an order for a hundred and forty machine lathes. The salesman to whom the order went returned it with a pathetic note. "Ten years ago," he wrote, "when I was lucky if I sold one of these things in a week, I used to dream of getting an order for a whole gross at once. I wonder if you couldn't revise this order to call for a gross. It would make me very happy." After due reflection, the firm decided that it could use another four lathes, at that.—The New Yorker.

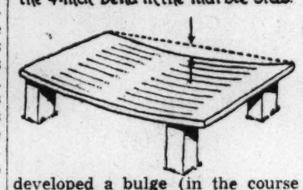
Did You Ever Wonder

How Cold Rock May Bend And Flow?

We are all familiar with the fact that molten rock issuing from a live volcano may flow down the mountainside. Less commonly known is the fact that stone also may flow under conditions of ordinary temperature and pressure.

Examples of this latter phenomenon are not as rare as might be supposed. For instance, a long narrow rectangular slab of marble was supported by four short columns, one at each corner. In the course of some 85 years the weight of the slab caused the stone to sag slowly, without cracking or breaking, until the midpoint was several inches below the ends. The bending finally was halted by the insertion of a fifth column at the center of the slab.

The marble veneer sheets on a public building in Venice have



developed a bulge (in the course of several centuries) amounting to several inches, yet the stone shows no signs of cracking or breaking. And in the famous Alhambra, in Granada, marble door facings, "simply bent and curved" as though they were wood, when the settling of the building put the facings under pressure.

A clue to how solid stone can flow at ordinary temperatures seems to lie in the possibility of molecular flow or slippage along crystal planes in the stone. Time and pressure also play an important role in the process.

The pressure of force must be sufficient to start the slippage, and the flow or bending must be slow. If the pressure is applied suddenly and in too great quantity to stone, the stone will crack and break. This is seen in earthquake "faults" and in the exposed faces of rock strata resulting from the "folding" or wrinkling of the earth's crust in the formation of mountains.

On the other hand, great pressures exerted over a long period of time may cause beautifully sinuous markings in such stone as marble due to cold flow, the stone being neither molten nor even particularly hot when the folding took place. **W. P. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own selves.
—JAMES 1:22

It's an Idea!

Men and women in the armed forces from Yonkers, N. Y., never have to wonder what's going on in the old home town. Civic leaders here publish a weekly eight-page tabloid newspaper, mailed free to some 5,000 soldiers, sailors, marines, nurses and doctors.

News consists of quotations from soldiers' letters, announcements of promotions, marriages and births, and local gossip. Letters of appreciation have come from men stationed in all parts of the world.

Drawn by Hilda Terry for Office of War Information

"I mold all my salvage fats into bullets BEFORE I turn it in . . . I figure this way, it'll save time."

F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, England

Picturesque Knaresborough, Yorkshire

Coincident with the news that portions of England's Yorkshire district is to be evacuated for military purposes comes this photograph from Camera Club member F. R. Winstone. The scene reveals the old-fashioned town of Knaresborough, snugly situated on the left bank of the Nedd.

Daily Anecdote

An Admirable Feature

Harrison Fisher, the illustrator, strolled about an art gallery wherein certain of his illustrations were being exhibited, listening to the comments of art-lovers. Presently he came upon two ladies standing before one of his pictures, and was delighted to hear one of them exclaim with great fervor, "Ah, if I only knew the artist of this!"

Doffing his hat, Fisher stepped forward and said, "Pardon me, madam, but I am the artist."

"Oh, splendid!" cried the woman. "I have just been admiring that perfectly darling frock your model wore. Do tell me the name of the dressmaker who made it."

Silence Please

Don't be a Glaboteur. One sure way to assist sabotage is indulgence in blabotage.—Kodak house organ.

Daily Quotation

ANGER is not only the prevailing sin of argument, but its greatest stumbling-block.—GLADSTONE

In Lighter Vein

Especially

"Isn't it a pleasant surprise to put on a suit that you haven't had on for about a year, and in one of the pockets find a roll of bills?" asks a columnist.

It is if they're receipted.

Proof

"Are you sure that you watered the plants in the drawing room, Norah?"

"Yes, marm. If you listen closely you can hear the water dripping on the carpet."

Improving Perfection

A group of farmers were guessing the weight of a steer. Some came within 75 pounds of the correct weight and others were off as much as 100 pounds. One old fellow guessed its weight exactly and was complimented on his judgment.

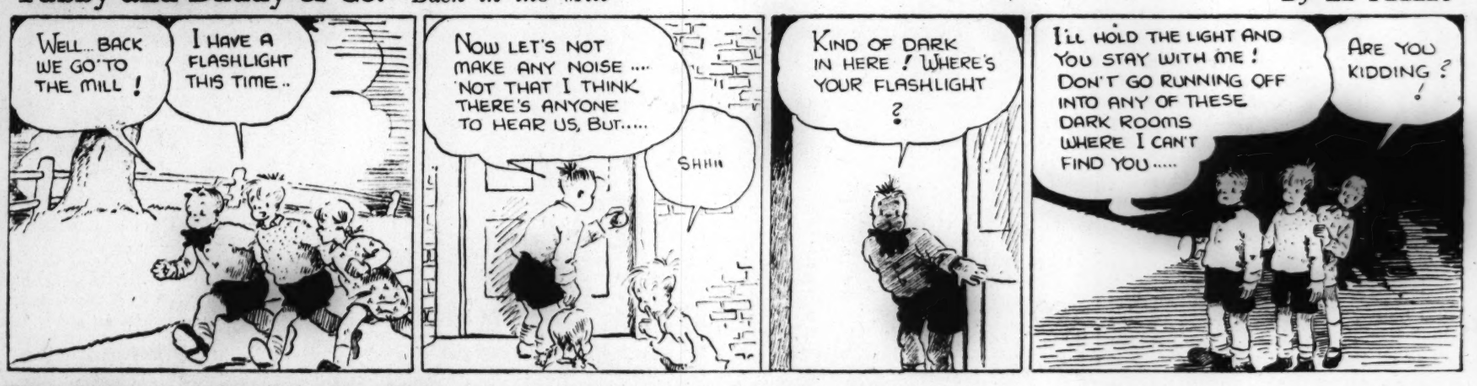
"Shucks," he said, "I could do better than that with a little practice."—Capper's Weekly.

NEWS ITEM—UNIFORMS OF UNITED NATIONS SERVICE MEN WILL BE REPAIRED & ALTERED FREE BY AMERICAN WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES, N.Y. CITY.

NOW STAY STILL, GENERAL— MY LANDS! YOU SQUIRM WORSE THAN A 10-YEAR-OLD!
I THINK I NEED A FEW ALTERATIONS
SOLDIER, WHAT YOU NEED IS A NEW SUPPLY-SERGEANT
AMERICAN WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES
KIN YE DROP MA KILT ABOOT 3 INCHES — I'LL BE IN NORWAY THIS WINTER
I THINK WE ALSO OUGHT TO REVERSE THE COLLAR, LIEUTENANT
L.F. VAN ZELM

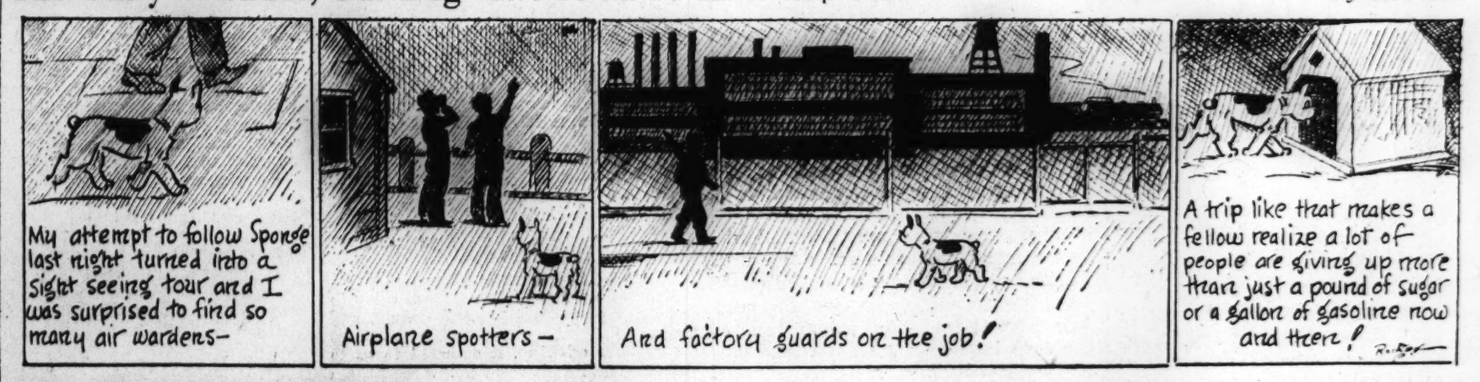
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Back in the Mill*

By LE PELLEY


WELL... BACK WE GO TO THE MILL!
I HAVE A FLASHLIGHT THIS TIME..
NOW LET'S NOT MAKE ANY NOISE .... NOT THAT I THINK THERE'S ANYONE TO HEAR US, BUT.....
SHHH
KIND OF DARK IN HERE! WHERE'S YOUR FLASHLIGHT?
I'LL HOLD THE LIGHT AND YOU STAY WITH ME! DON'T GO RUNNING OFF INTO ANY OF THESE DARK ROOMS WHERE I CAN'T FIND YOU.....
ARE YOU KIDDING?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Let's Do All We Can to Help Them*

By RODGERS


My attempt to follow Sponge last night turned into a sight seeing tour and I was surprised to find so many air wardens—
Airplane spotters—
And factory guards on the job!
A trip like that makes a fellow realize a lot of people are giving up more than just a pound of sugar or a gallon of gasoline now and then!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Fair Exchange*

By THE HAGERS

This morning Joseph Teal walked in; Upon his face a silly grin.
"Accept this token of esteem: And may it on your proud head gleam."
The bright red helmet he had knit! "Thanks, Joe. It is a perfect fit.
Keep this green muffler. Wear it so— To muffle your amusement, Joe!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Farm Bloc Offensive

The sudden turn in the anti-inflation battle is the big news of today on America's home front. In its effects it may rank with the second-day news which changed the Java Sea Battle from a victory into a defeat.

Everyone who has watched Washington with any attention recently, knew that the farm bloc had been only checked in its drive to break through proposed ceilings on farm prices. The move to refigure parity on a new basis, going back of prices to costs and including farm wages, was plainly a shifting of ground away from the "110 per cent parity" which sounded like asking for half the apple and an extra bite. Now by its new device the farm bloc asks in effect for 112 per cent parity—a bigger extra bite.

Real parity had the semblance of justice. In trying to find a basis on which the agricultural and industrial sections of the American economy would exchange their products with the greatest freedom and justice, the general idea was to find a period when that condition appeared to exist. The half-decade between 1909 and 1914 was chosen. The advocates of a better deal for the farmer—who was hit especially hard in the depression years—said that the relation between the prices of what the farmer sold and what he bought were about right during that period. The average level was taken as parity.

For years farm prices did not get up to parity, despite crop restrictions and government loans. But wartime demands have lifted most of them to parity, some of them above. To achieve this gain the farmer's prices have had to rise even faster than the prices of manufactured goods—the flexible level against which farm parity is measured. Lately the farmer has had real trouble in greatly enhanced labor costs and in many cases hasn't been able to get workers to harvest crops.

Labor is undoubtedly one of the things the farmer buys. But so too is it one of the things which industry buys. Parity figured on the basis of relative prices supposedly included such costs, just as it included other costs of production, like machines, land, and interest rates. Increased machine-production might be expected to reduce labor costs on many farms as much as in many factories. And if parity is to be based on costs, industrial wages have mounted far faster than farm wages, which would seem to justify a lower relative price for farm products. Actually any effort to go behind prices and base parity on production costs becomes impossibly complicated and opens a see-saw of adjustments which would all be inflationary.

There should be real sympathy for the farmer in his present labor problem. But most of these arguments are highly complicated and academic. In opposition to the claim for including farm wages it can be maintained that farm prices have risen even more than wages, although figures on this are open to interpretation. But aside from all theories, the main case for the farmer is that without good prices he cannot make enough above his costs to encourage maximum production. This is the same as the argument for good profits and higher wages—the incentive argument.

Who is to say how much incentive is justified in wartime? Perhaps in each case a more realistic question is: Can't most of the production be obtained by a lower incentive and some compulsion from public opinion and governmental coercion?

By comparison with the soldier, the farmer, the worker and the employer might reasonably be asked to make greater sacrifices, to curb their demands for monetary rewards.

A ceiling at parity, such as the President requested, would not freeze farm prices as most other prices are now frozen at March, 1942, levels. It would allow all the increases since that date and other increases up to parity. And if industrial prices broke through the ceiling, parity with them would also lift farm prices. This compares with the plan for stabilizing wages and allowing increases to match increased living costs.

This last provision would certainly be used by labor to lift wages to meet the food-price increases produced by the farm bloc's new "parity." Then farm labor costs would mount again and there would be a new step-up in parity prices based on labor costs, and then—the cycle could go on indefinitely. Here is the place to stop it.

The defensive line against inflation drawn by the President is on the whole a fair and reasonable one. If the farm bloc offensive scores a breakthrough now, then the whole position is endangered. If Congress does not prevent one political pressure group overriding the general welfare, public opinion will have to rally behind Presidential action as a last resort.

After the Monsoons, What?

If monsoons had any relation to political winds they might be persuaded to resume their activities along the Burmese-Indian border while statesmen temporize. But the end of the monsoon period is at hand; the possibility of Japanese attacks on India must be reckoned with. An increasing urgency to do something about the Anglo-Indian deadlock is widely felt.

But the weather is only part of the reason for the crescendo of discussion of the Indian problem. Beneath the surface of the more authoritative comment and official silence one feels an undercurrent of unhappiness that leadership on both sides has left the Indian situation to stagnate. Doubtless British public opinion, as well as that in the United States, would welcome a reopening of the Indian question.

For this reason the statement by Mr. Churchill that the basis of Sir Stafford Cripps's mission "must be taken as representing the settled policy of the British Crown and Parliament" has disheartened many. The basis of that mission seemed reasonable enough. Some Indians charge that it was altered while Cripps was in India, presumably on instruction from London. In any event—reasonable, unreasonable, fixed or altered—it did not serve to align Indian leadership, and therefore the less literate Indian population, wholeheartedly with the United Nations cause.

Unofficial proposals for an alternative solution to that offered by the Cripps mission are not lacking. Among these is a suggestion for a provisional government of India under sponsorship of the United Nations. This would seem a more feasible plan than that proposed by a group of Europeans in Calcutta which suggests transfer of British powers to a new government—"if it can be formed"—of Indians. For there is no guarantee that rivalry among Indian groups can be constructively directed when such a large stake as the control of India by a few of them is once in the balance.

There remains a basis for a healing of the Indian problem. It is that what is past—even very recently past—is past. While each side holds a position based on blame of the other for what has happened the dispute is dangerously prolonged. Mr. Gandhi's moves have shown him to be a difficult man to pin down; obviously he has out-maneuvered the more dependable Mr. Nehru within the Congress Party, and has offered the British little in return for the risks they would undertake in granting independence to India while at war. Yet foes of Fascism cannot afford to let even these memories stand in the way of attempts to reach an understanding.

A What-Was-It Alarm

Was last night's air raid alarm over the Boston area the real thing or another test? Lights were observed in public buildings; some war plants blacked out; others did not; radio stations were permitted to remain in operation. Still more curious to the layman, but probably explainable by military men, is the fact that the Army sent only two interceptor planes to meet what the public believes were at first thought to be enemy planes.

If the alarm was a test it should have been given in such a way as to avoid the confusion which resulted from last night's experiment. In some neighborhoods street lights did not go out and in others the signals passed unnoticed by too many householders. If the authorities need to know what the people will do in such a case they need not fear resentment over public inconvenience imposed by an unrehearsed and realistic alarm.

If there had been danger last night, would the Boston area have been ready for it? If the alarm was a test, do the inhabitants or the authorities now know that in an actual raid Boston-and-vicinity will be proud of the way it carried on? The experience shows a need both for more clarity in the giving of signals and more frankness on the part of officials after the event.

A man in Waukegan, Illinois, who found two eggs, each with three yolks, thinks this is some kind of sign. It is. It means that he got his money's worth—twice.

The Bookshelf

How War Came to America

HOW WAR CAME, by Forrest Davis and Ernest K. Lindley (New York: Simon and Schuster. $2.50), is a new type of book, which has a definite place in wartime reporting. It is a cross between the "I saw it" books now being written by American journalists returning from Axis countries and the histories which will some day be written on the pre-war American period. Combining the best features of both types, it is easy to read and fairly thorough, although, perhaps, not always completely objective.

The authors, Washington newspapermen, have sources of information which make the book authoritative. Since it is highly complimentary to both the White House and the Department of State, the authors were probably not stretching things too far when they gave it the subtitle, "American White Paper: From the Fall of France to Pearl Harbor."

To a person who has not had time to follow the day-by-day development of American policy toward Japan, Vichy France, Latin America and other strategic areas in the world, "How War Came" can provide a valuable service. It sums up very succinctly and with correct emphasis America's effort to bolster the Allied position.

The book contains a moderate number of "now it can be told for the first time" revelations, but on the whole it is devoted to a careful explanation of factors and decisions within the Administration which are already known in a general way to most careful newspaper readers.

Objection may be made that the book is not sufficiently critical of some White House and State Department acts. In almost every case the authors imply that the molders of American foreign policy were wise and far-seeing.

While this position might seem to be somewhat "dewy-eyed," it is extremely difficult, at the present time at least, to disprove the authors' contentions. Despite well-meaning attacks upon America's Vichy policy, it is not at all certain that this country did wrong to keep an ambassador close to Marshal Pétain. In fact, if what the authors say about the success of this policy is only partially true, it would seem that Washington has been far-sighted in its Vichy policy.

Undoubtedly the time will come when America will have a chance to read a volume dedicated to the proposition that America's pre-war foreign policy was an ineffectual jumble.

When such a book comes along it should be read in conjunction with "How War Came." Taken together, they will probably enable one to form one's own opinion of one of the most troubled periods in American history. Until such a volume appears, however, one is tempted to credit much of what Messrs. Davis and Lindley say. They have at least the merit of giving us a warm and human record of what American leaders thought and how they acted in a crisis that affected every one of us. J. G. H.

Our Readers Say—

"A Forestry Problem"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have read with interest and with deep concern an editorial in your paper "A Forestry Problem." You start this editorial with the following statement:

> The Federal Government may have to regulate and supervise all the timberlands of the United States unless the benefits of conservation practices of the past few decades are to be lost.

Had you started your editorial with the premise that the several States may have to regulate and supervise all the timberlands of the United States, you would have found considerable support among members of the industry. Assuming the same regulations, the effect in the woods would be the same, but politically there would be a vast difference. With 48 States regulating forest practices there would be no political monopoly. Should one State adopt ineffective or radical regulation, competition with neighboring States would tend to bring that State into line. We should thus preserve the American principle of protection against economic and political monopoly.

I should like to call your attention to the fact that the centralization of power in Germany resulted in the practical abolition of the States.

The private forest industry of the United States has made marked progress in recent decades in solving the problems involved in the transition from the timber mine to the timber farm. Several of the regional lumber associations have set up forestry staffs, instituted codes of forest practices and effectively policed them. In all this they have had remarkably little support from public agencies. Federal forest leaders have tended to shut their eyes to realities of the forest problem in a free economy and have tended to be demagogic, with resulting harassment and discouragement to private forest enterprise.

G. F. JEWETT
Chairman, Conservation Committee
National Lumber Manufacturers Association.
Spokane, Wash.

Second Fronts

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much as we regret the extended delay in opening a second front to help Russia, and however justified we may feel the Russians are in their criticism, it occurred to us to wonder what Russia was doing while Britain was holding off the Nazi invasion with a desperately small air force some eighteen months ago.

Russia with the second best army in Europe was not interested then in a second front to help Britain but according to her treaty was helping the Nazis and interfering with American aid to Britain through her agents and sympathizers in this country.

While Russia, realistically certain of war with Germany, waited until attacked instead of beginning an offense, would she have been any better off today had England fallen last year for lack of Russian co-operation?

Furthermore, Russia has seemed reluctant to permit the Allies to use air bases in Siberia from which to attack Japan.

Boston CARLETON F. PETIT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Secret Weapon

Others Besides Soldiers Carry Packs

Britain in Wartime

By Richard Lee Strout

LONDON

I have just come up from the London Underground. The train was full of soldiers with rifles strapped to their backs. In fact they had so much on their backs or in their hands that it would have been difficult to add anything more.

They were too heavily burdened even to sit down. Some of them stood, laughing and joking, and others tentatively lowered themselves to the carpeted edge of the heavily upholstered Tube seats, which are so different from the hard New York subway seats. They had gas masks and gas capes and knapsacks and kitbags. Some of them were holding their Enfields and some had them strapped on their backs. On top of everything else they shouldered blanket rolls as they clumped out, laughing, at Euston Station.

The Tommies fitted so naturally into the war scene that nobody noticed them particularly. You get used to men with guns in London these days.

* * *

But as I came up from the Underground I had a queer sensation. It seemed to me that all the civilians I passed were carrying packs and burdens, too. And they are, in fact; tremendous invisible burdens that make you feel they can just barely totter under them. They are tax burdens. They carry around tax burdens which, when the American really gets down and reads about them, make him feel goggle-eyed. And the British householders and friends I have talked to don't complain. They grin and joke about it like those husky young Tommies, hoisting a couple more tons of equipment on to their shoulders and making off to camp.

I have never yet read a tax story that I thought was interesting, not even one that I wrote myself. All I can say is that I have spent the last half hour figuring out what I would pay in income taxes if I lived in Britain, and I am still gasping. The yield from British taxes since before the war has been increased two and a half times. Over here more than half the expenditure of the war will be raised in taxes this year.

Income taxes are only one of the burdens the British civilian has strapped on to his back, like the load of the British Tommy. Take one example of it—if you are a married person living in New York with no dependents and have net income before exemptions of $3,000, you will pay about $152 in United States and New York State income taxes on it. In Britain you would pay $955. That is 600 per cent greater. True, Congress has, on the whole, imposed taxes as heavy, or heavier, than the British on well-to-do people; it is the middle or lower classes that get off relatively easier in the United States.

Congressmen get salaries of $10,000 a year. I often wonder if it is just a coincidence that Americans in the $10,000 year class get off lightly compared with the British rate? A married Congressman, for example, with no dependents, living in New York, pays in State and Federal Income Tax about $1,631; if he lived in Britain he would pay $4,505.

* * *

These invisible burdens are so heavy that in one respect they have eliminated certain classes of incomes altogether. You remember that President Roosevelt proposed that nobody in America should be allowed an income over $25,000. As a matter of fact, there are few Englishmen with incomes over $15,000. You will see why from the fact that it takes $80,000 of gross income to get $15,000 of net income in Britain, and after that the taxpayer has to make an additional $40 for each $1 that he adds to his income. Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says only eighty people in Britain now receive over $24,000 a year. In 1938 there were 7,000 of them.

Taxes of workers are collected at the source, by the employer, who deducts them in equal installments over the year. Another palliative is that a bit of tax is deducted and goes to a "postwar credit" which the taxpayer will get after the war. In most cases it amounts to only a few pounds.

But income tax is only one of the invisible burdens which the British civilian carries around on his back. The "purchase tax" is another. In the United States, liberals are still arguing whether a sales tax is justified, but Great Britain has a "purchase tax" heavier than anything so far even discussed in the United States. It is a kind of general sales tax, with the technical difference that it is levied not on the retail sale to the final consumer, but on the wholesaler's sale to the retailer—who, of course, passes it on to the consumer. About the only things exempt from this tax are food, fuel, children's clothes, and books, newspapers and magazines. Other commodities are divided into three groups: First, necessities (like clothes) which carry a tax that works out at about 12 per cent of retail prices; second, goods which while not strictly necessary are hardly luxuries (like lace, china or porcelain) where the tax works out at about 24 per cent retail; and third, luxuries (furs, cameras, jewelry) where the tax comes to about 48 per cent retail.

It would take too long to go into all the other tax burdens which the British civilian shoulders as a matter of course. These taxes raise money and they also prevent people from buying things, which is an important consideration when you consider the shortage of civilian goods.

* * *

One tax is worth considering. There has been a good deal of reluctance in Washington to say that a corporation shouldn't make a bigger profit in wartime than it did in peacetime, at least a little bigger. Well, that question has been decided once and for all in Britain. The Excess Profits Tax is just 100 per cent, no more, no less. Normal corporation profits, whether distributed or not, are taxed at 50 per cent, just twice the pre-war figure, with other complicated taxes to boot.

So that is the story of the invisible burdens which civilians over here are carrying around with them. They are heavy. Perhaps such tax burdens are only possible in a nation that has achieved a front-line atmosphere. There is one practical advantage, however, in shouldering such burdens now. It should help the country escape the bane of inflation, and it should also vastly stimulate recovery, whenever the war ends.

The Wide Horizon

Not Escape

By Pearl Strachan

"Is he an escapist?" my caller asked, with just the faintest suggestion of a sneer. The postman had brought me a letter from a friend who is a poet, a letter bearing the postmark of a village in remote green hills.

For reply I handed him the book, "Plain-Chant for America," by Katherine Garrison Chapin (Mrs. Francis Biddle), in which I had marked the passage. "Poetry is not an escape . . . poetry, when it reaches us, intensifies, illumines our own lives. It makes a memorable passing moment. It 'stabs the spirit broad awake.' Poetry does not make us forget. It helps us to remember. A great poem gives meaning and dignity, gives shape to events and fortitude to the heart. Through it we touch the eternal sources and are renewed and refreshed."

When the Greek Minister of Information, Mr. A. Michalopoulos, visited Boston recently, he broadcast a message in which he told of sitting alone, after a strenuous day in America, and taking up an anthology of Greek poetry. This is what he said:

* * *

"In the measured cadence of those antique meters and the calm realistic philosophy of the great poets of Hellas I found great restfulness. . . . Those old Greeks are not in the least remote, for with amazing skill they have succeeded in discarding all superfluity, and in language as compact and clear as it is harmonious, they have seized and convey the permanent essence and depth of life, giving to it the lasting patina of their own calm, meditative philosophy."

He pointed out that as conquerors might come and go, the depths of character remained unchanged throughout the ages, depths from which Homer and Aeschylus, Corinna and Simonides, "called forth the eternal drama of human dignity in conflict with the powers of darkness."

War is destructive in its essential nature. To stop the development of letters, music and art, would be to abandon voluntarily what the aggressor is endeavoring to break down, for those who are fighting to preserve morality and democracy are also fighting to preserve those civilizing forces which are part of morality and democracy. The immediate fighting job is for all to share. We must watch, however, that in performing it we do not recklessly trample down something we are trying to preserve and establish, something we have declared ourselves ready to defend with our lives.

* * *

Five centuries hence no one will care very much what kind of bombs we use today, or what we eat as a substitute for meat or sugar. People will care, however, what poems are written, what music is composed, what pictures are painted. Fortunately for us Virgil and Horace did not stop writing because Rome was at war. Homer must have written amidst much that was disturbing. Byron deliberately sailed into the theater of war, as is evident from "Childe Harold."

It is not Gandhi who interprets India for us so much as the poet Tagore who, in the words of Krishnalal Shridharani, has been "India's greatest and most effective ambassador of good-will to the world at large." Yeats, according to Humbert Wolfe, wrote the first draft of the Irish Constitution in his poem, "The Lake-Isle of Innisfree," for poets in Ireland, he points out, have, more than elsewhere, been the "movers and shakers of the world for ever."

If Spenser had allowed himself to stop writing during his turbulent years in the midst of rebellion in Ireland, we should not have had the "Faerie Queene." The poets are not as a rule "escapists." Nor are the composers of music, nor the artists in various fields. They usually care too much about their fellowmen, whose problems they are constantly presenting to the world, to indulge in any effort to escape.

Mirror of World Opinion

More Union Irresponsibility

The work stoppage at the vital East Alton plant of the Western Cartridge Co. is on about as slim a basis as any that has occurred in wartime in the St. Louis area. One employee was discharged. In order to force his reinstatement, pickets shut several thousand employees out of the plant and brought its ammunition production to a virtual standstill.

This is irresponsibility which would alienate public support of trade unionism at any time. With the nation imperiled as never before, it cannot do other than exact a price which labor cannot afford to pay.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

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